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The Pittsburgh Gazette

ALLEGHENY CITY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Mayor—SIMON DRUM.
For Poor Director—WM. MURDOCH.

NO ORGANIZATION.

The Legislative Lockout continues, and the twenty-fifth ballot was reached in the House yesterday without effecting the expected result, the election of Mr. DAVIS as Speaker. The dissenters scattered their votes after the twentieth ballot, as no gentleman would consent to permit his name to be used as their candidate. The conduct of the fractious members excites condemnation and rebuke from the leading Republican journals of the State, and they certainly cannot blind their eyes to the fact that they are working their own political destruction as rapidly as it is possible for men to accomplish that end.

If it had been left to us to name the man for Speaker of the House, the choice would not have fallen on Mr. ELISHA W. DAVIS. No such authority was vested in us. Nor were we deputed to counsel or advise the Republican members of the Legislature in the matter. We consequently did not counsel or advise them. But a large majority of those Republicans chose Mr. DAVIS, as was their privilege. Nine others, not only exercised the privilege of chosing for themselves, as they were entitled to do, but when they found they were badly beaten refused to go into caucus at all. Some of them roll up the whites of their eyes and sanctimoniously protest they cannot vote for such a man as Mr. DAVIS. Well; HICKMAN, MASON, NICHOLSON, WILSON, and most others who are widely reputed to have high personal characters, have no difficulty on that score. Mr. DAVIS has reason to be proud of the support of such men.

The fact is this unreasonable bolt has damaged the prospects of a General Railroad Law and of the restoration of the Connellsville charter. Republican members from other parts of the State, who have been acting in good faith, and meant to go straight through, are so used. Others who wanted an excuse to strike the measures particularly demanded by Allegheny and other counties, think they have found it. This illustrates the truth of what we said some days ago, that Allegheny was altogether too provincial for its own welfare, and could not alter its course in that particular a moment too soon.

Mr. DAVIS has been acting honorably, and would undoubtedly have made all his pledges good. He has been badly used, and naturally feels aggrieved. He would be less or more than human if he did not. His particular friends are angered. No reasonable man can blame them. Men from all parts of the State who have the welfare of the Republican cause at heart, and want it to triumph in the fall, in the election of General GRANT, are aggrieved, are out of patience, and with abundant cause. A Free Railroad Bill, or any other measure of importance, cannot be secured in this way, and certainly ought not to be.

THE DEAD LOCK—A CARD.

The following is the card (referred to yesterday) of the Republican members of the State House of Representatives who refused to support Mr. DAVIS for Speaker:

HARRISBURG, January 8.—*Editors of the State Guard*:—Gentlemen: Our attention has been called to an article in the *State Guard* of this day, reflecting severely on the position and motives of those of us who feel it to be our duty to withhold our support from the Hon. Elisha W. Davis, as a candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives. Permit us to state that we are not disorganizers, but have at heart the success and welfare of the Republican party. We have voted and acted with that organization ever since it had an existence, and we intend to do so in the future, except when an attempt is made to inflict a great wrong upon that party. This we believe is now being done by some gentlemen who desire to see Mr. Davis elected Speaker, and who are and have been freely applying to us the epithets of disorganizers and malcontents. In the faithful discharge of our duty to an honest and incorruptible constituency, we have taken this stand, assured that when the time arrives for us to lay before the world our reasons at large for our action, it will meet with the approbation of every honest and true Republican in the State.

A. ARMSTRONG, Lancaster.
DAVID L. SMITH, Allegheny.
JOHN T. RICHARDS, Fulton.
GEO. R. RIDDLE, Allegheny.
J. BOYD ESPY, Crawford.
SAMUEL MCCAMANT, Blair.
H. S. WHARTON, Huntingdon.

THE democrats have taken the initiative, calling their State Convention early in March. Among other encouragements that have fallen in their way is the legislative lock-out at Harrisburg. They take this as a symptom that they are to encounter a host during the coming summer, which will be discordant, dissonant, belligerant; that will be carrying weapons against its own members. We doubt not they are calculating wildly; but it must be confessed the present look favors their inference. Republicans! so close up this difference, and right speedily, that not a trace of it shall be left.

ON our third page we publish to-day the important and able address of District Attorney Mann, of Philadelphia, recently delivered in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Tack Brothers, now pending in Court in that city. Mr. O'Connor, believing that he is right in this important suit, is determined to prosecute it to the bitter end, and asks only a fair and impartial hearing from the community at large before opinion on its merits may be framed. The document is lengthy but will give clear insight into this very important case.

THE action of the Soldiers' Convention at Philadelphia in nominating Gen. Grant for the Presidency may be taken as indicative of the enthusiasm with which his selection as the standard-bearer of the Republican party will be hailed throughout the whole length and breadth of the land by the men who sustained the national flag in the field during the dark days of the rebellion.

—The Connecticut State Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic, in session on Thursday, unanimously passed resolutions endorsing General Grant for the Presidency, and pledging him the support of the soldiers of Connecticut. Officers were chosen for the ensuing year, and delegates appointed to the National Convention in Philadelphia on the 15th instant.

—Seventeen banks of St. Louis make a showing of $9,273,610; discounts, $15,140,636; circulation, $3,318,091; bonds, $4,656,291; deposits, $13,082,465; cash means 4,286,339; undivided profit, $1,094,031. Of the above banks eight are National, four new and comparatively small banks, and the remainder savings institutions.

—The New York State Republican Committee met at Albany Thursday afternoon, and resolved to call a State Convention on the fifth of February, to select delegates to represent the State in the National Republican Presidential Convention.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

The Legislative Dead Lock.

Twenty-fifth Ballot Taken Without Electing a Speaker of the House.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
HARRISBURG, Jan. 9, 1868.

SENATE.

The Committee on the contested seat of Senator Shugart was drawn. The Governor sent in the vetoes of a number of bills passed at the last session, among which were acts authorizing the Sheriff of Allegheny county to tax costs in certain cases relative to vehicle license, and the construction of board walks in Mount Washington, and regulating the fees of Notaries Public of Allegheny county.

HOUSE.

The afternoon session adjourned till six o'clock.

The twenty-fifth ballot was taken without electing a Speaker.

On the twentieth ballot Mr. Ewing withdrew, requesting the dissenters to vote for Mr. Davis, but they voted for other gentlemen, who each in turn withdrew.

On the twenty-third ballot Mr. Webb, of Bradford, offered a preamble declaring Mr. Davis pledged for a Free Railroad Law, and a resolution for his election.

The preamble was ruled out by the Clerk.

Mr. Herr, of Dauphin, offered an amendment embodying the substance of the preamble in the resolution. Ruled out by a majority of the House.

Various ingenious motions were made by the Davis men, but were defeated.

The Clerk refused to receive vetoes from the Governor.

The House meets to-morrow at eleven o'clock. It cannot adjourn over till organized.

[Associated Press Dispatch.]

HARRISBURG, January 9.—The House has taken two more ballots for Speaker without success, the vote standing, forty-five for Davis, Republican, to forty-five for Jones, Democrat, and eight for Ewing, two members being absent, having paired off.

LATER.—The dead lock in the House continues. No election was made this afternoon, and the House adjourned over until to-morrow.

[Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.]
HARRISBURG, Jan. 8, 1868.

In the list which I sent you of the officers of the Senate, Geo. S. Strain, of Allegheny county, is erroneously put down as "Doorkeeper of the Rotunda." He was chosen as one of the Assistant Doorkeepers.

The House, after ten ballots, adjourned until ten o'clock to morrow, without being nearer an organization than at first. Mr. McCamant withdrew his name as a candidate for Speaker, and the nine disaffected members voted for Mr. Ewing, of Washington. As the ballots progressed, Mr. Robison, of Mercer, changed from Ewing to Davis; but Mr. Ewing, who had all along been voting for Davis, changed, and cast his vote for John S. Mann, of Potter. This left things as they were, and the House [illegible] leaving the Davis men in rather an ill humor.

In the Senate, Mr. Searight introduced a bill to restore the charter of the Connellsville road, being the same as the bill read at last session. Mr. Errett will probably introduce one of a somewhat similar character to-morrow, if the Committees are announced. Mr. Searight asked the Senate to take up his bill at once; but the general feeling being against taking up bills until they are printed, the motion was not passed.

Mr. Wallace, (Chairman of the Democratic State Committee) introduced a bill to repeal the bill of last session, allowing negroes to ride in public conveyances. As the Democracy intend, if they can, to ride "the nigger" as their hobby, they evidently do not mean to let the nigger be a rider, at all; they may, however conclude, if he *does* undertake to ride, to do as the Irishman did, who, when his horse got his foot in the stirrup, exclaimed, "faith, if you're going to get on, I'll get off."

Mr. Lowry introduced a bill to create a new County out of parts of Crawford, Venango and Warren—mainly out of Crawford, with the county seat at Titusville. This will give rise to a big fight.

Mr. Errett presented the petition of A. W. Foster, in favor of cumulative voting, which was ordered to be published in the Legislative *Record*. He also read in place a bill to charter the Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Co., being similar in its provisions to the bill chartering the Peoples' Line.

The Governor's Message is very heartily approved by all, in its various recommendations on State affairs, and by all his political friends on political questions. His suggestions relative to putting out the large balance now in the State Treasury upon temporary loan, is especially acceptable. If we had a law requiring all the money in the Treasury over a specified sum to be put out at interest, there would be no scramble, as there now is, for the office of State Treasurer. With nothing but its paltry salary of $1,700, there would be no anxiety to obtain it.

On the list of nominees of the House Republican caucus, the following Allegheny men appear on the list: Frederick M. Magee for Transcribing clerk; Casper Gang for Sergeant at Arms; Samuel Mitchell as Assistant Doorkeeper; and G. L. Braun as Assistant Sergeant at Arms.

ALLEGHENY.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Whiskey Revenue Frauds—Southern State Governments—Contraction of the Currency—The Bridge at Louisville—Arrest of American Citizens in Great Britain—Interesting Debate in the House, &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
WASHINGTON, January 9, 1867.

SENATE.

A number of petitions of no general interest were presented and referred.

FRAUDS FROM DISTILLED SPIRITS.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported the House bill to prevent frauds on the revenue from distilled spirits, with an amendment striking out the words "in bond."

Mr. SHERMAN stated, in answer to a question from Mr. Conness, that the words "in bond" seemed to limit the operation of the bill to distilled spirits on class B, or second class warehouses, as distinguished from class A, or first class.

The amendment was agreed to and the bill passed.

PETITION FOR RELIEF.

Mr. WILSON presented a petition from several members of the Constitutional Convention of Alabama, for the removal of the disabilities from Gov. Patton. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

REGISTERED BONDS.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on Finance, reported and moved the indefinite postponement of the bill for the conversion of registered bonds into coupon bonds. The motion was agreed to.

SOUTHERN STATE GOVERNMENTS.

On motion of Mr. MORTON, the Senate took up his resolution to instruct the Judiciary Committee to report a bill to abrogate the existing State governments in the South and provide provisional governments instead.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to amend by referring the resolution to the Judiciary Committee, with authority to report such a bill.

Mr. MORTON urged the necessity of such legislation, in view of General Hancock's course and other recent occurrences, occupying the attention of the Senate until the morning hour expired.

CURRENCY CONTRACTION.

The special order, the bill to prevent further contraction of currency, was taken up.

The question was on the amendment that after the passage of the act the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel notes shall be suspended.

Mr. SHERMAN advocated the bill, as it would satisfy the public mind that no further contraction would be made, and quiet the apprehension of many; that it would restore to Congress a power too important to be delegated to any single officer of the Government, and place the entire responsibility of the management of the question on Congress, where it properly belongs.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, spoke of the recent rise in gold as caused by Congressional legislation on the subject, and contended that the passage of this resolution would have a similar effect.

Mr. CORBETT agreed with Mr. Morrill, and moved to indefinitely postpone the subject. Lost.

Mr. FESSENDEN feared the effect of this bill. If passed it would practically proclaim to the country that all design to return to specie payments was abandoned. The present disordered condition of financial affairs could only be remedied by time and a firm adherence to a settled policy looking to the resumption of specie payment.

Mr. STEWART contended the distressed condition of the country was owing, in a great measure, to the mismanagement of the Secretary of the Treasury, and spoke for some time against his policy.

Mr. SPRAGUE corroborated a previous statement as to the amount of contraction, and disclaimed all intention of censuring the Secretary for such contraction in obedience to law.

Mr. SHERMAN stated that $43,244,748 of compound interest notes will mature during the next six months, and that when all compound interest notes are paid our currency will be reduced to about five hundred and fifty millions, not much greater than before the war. Contraction should be stopped. English history shows that times have arisen when contraction had to be suddenly exchanged for expansion. Such a crisis might occur with us, and without at all reflecting on the present Secretary of the Treasury his discretionary powers should be removed and the matter placed on a firm basis of legislation.

Mr. HENDERSON followed in advocacy of the bill.

Mr. MORTON favored the bill on the ground that more currency is required for the business of the country. He thought 1871 would be time enough to resume specie payments. Gold and silver would then simply add to the volume of currency. He was opposed to any further contraction before that time.

Mr. HOWE, in the course of a lengthy argument against contraction, said the United States, like Micawaber, had given their 'I. O. U.' and thereby doubtless, like him, considered their debt honorably discharged. The only difference was that Micawaber could not enable his creditors to circulate his paper. The United States could. [Laughter.]

It being evident no vote could be reached to-day, the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRIDGE AT LOUISVILLE.

Mr. EGGLESTON offered a resolution reciting that by the enactment of February 17, 1865, authorizing the construction of a bridge at Louisville, over the Ohio River, it was specially provided that such bridge should be located above the Falls, should be constructed with at least three draws, and should in no way interfere with the navigation of the river, and it was currently reported that the bridge now being constructed there was in flagrant violation of these provisions, and almost a serious obstruction to navigation, and resolving that the Secretary of War be instructed to cause an examination of the facts by a corps of Government engineers. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Mr. EGGLESTON also presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati, in reference to the tax on whisky. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

PROTECTION OF WITNESSES.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, introduced a bill for the protection, in certain cases, of persons making disclosures as defendants, or testifying as witnesses. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

This bill provides that no answer or other pleading of any party, and no discovery or evidence obtained by means of any judicial proceedings from any foreign country, shall be given in evidence and used against such party or witness, or his property, in any Court of the United States.

BANKRUPTCY.

Mr. ARNELL introduced a bill to amend the bankruptcy act. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

ARREST OF AMERICAN CITIZENS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution requesting the President to intercede with the Queen of Great Britain for the release of Father MacMahon.

Mr. PAINE introduced a similar joint resolution in reference to Robert Lynch, of Milwaukee.

Mr. WOOD gave notice of his intention of introducing a joint resolution requesting the President to interpose his official authority to effect the immediate release of Cols. John Warner and W. J. Nagle, and any other American citizen arrested in Ireland under the *habeas corpus* act, and now imprisoned, without sufficient grounds to charge them with the commission of any offence against the laws of Great Britain.

Mr. WOOD characterized the whole course of Great Britain as insulting, arrogant, and such as no proud, great and free people, like that of the United States, would submit to or tolerate any longer.

Mr. SHANKS spoke in support of the joint resolution relating to Father McMahon, taking the ground that he was entitled, under British statutes, to a trial by a mixed jury, which right had been denied him.

Mr. BROOKS suggested a modification of the language of the joint resolution. He would advise the omission of the words "Fenian Raider."

Mr. BANKS, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, admitted the propriety of using exact terms.

Mr. ORTH remarked that the charge on which MacMahon was convicted was that of treason and felony, and he modified the joint resolution in that particular.

The joint resolution then passed unanimously.

Mr. PAINE'S joint resolution in reference to Robert Lynch, of Milwaukee, also passed unanimously.

Mr. WOOD then introduced the joint resolution, of which he had given notice, in reference to Colonels Warren and Nagle.

Mr. BINGHAM suggested the omission of the words, "interpose his official authority," and the substitution of the words "that the President be requested to intercede," &c.

Mr. WOOD made the modification suggested.

Mr. WOOD also, at the suggestion of Mr. Banks, struck out "under the *habeas crepus* act."

As thus modified, the joint resolution was passed unanimously.

THE WHISKEY REVENUE FRAUDS—RESOLUTION FOR A COMMISSION ON METERS, &C.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a joint resolution to provide for a commission of five persons to examine carefully all meters and mechanical contrivances or inventions that may be presented, intended to measure, test and ascertain the productiveness of grain or other articles prepared for distillation, or actual quantity and strength of distilled spirits subject to tax produced therefrom, giving due notice of the time when and place where such examination is to be conducted. The Commission is to meet and proceed to the performance of its duties, under instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury at the earliest practicable day, and report in detail to the Secretary, to be communicated to Congress, the results of their examination, with such recommendations as may be deemed expedient, on or before the 15th of February next. Pending the action of the Commission, and until its report is made and a meter adopted by law, all work on the construction of meters, under the direction of the Treasury Department, shall be suspended, and in the meantime no further contract for meters shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Pending its consideration the Senate amendments to the House bill in reference to bonded warehouses for whisky was concurred in.

The consideration of the joint resolution was then resumed and Mr. SCHENCK explained the necessity of a commission and advocated the resolution.

Mr. LOGAN spoke in support of the joint resolution and declared that the regulations now in force in relation to whiskey tax seemed to be made specially for the purpose of protecting villainy and fraud. They must have been either suggested to the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose, or adopted through ignorance. He explained at considerable length the facility by which frauds could be committed with any meter applied to the test of the still. His theory was to measure grain and compute the quantity of whiskey which it should produce, but unless the moral integrity of the employes of Mr. Johnson and Mr. McCullogh could be measured, the tax could never be collected. He himself told the officers of the Department that certain employes were thieves, and he could not get them removed. He knew facts showing that members of the Metropolitan Revenue Board had avoided justice by means of straw bail and otherwise. It was a dishonest, corrupt machine from head to foot. He did not care how high the President or Secretary of the Treasury might stand, they were either dishonest themselves, or so ignorant they could not tell when fraud was committed.

Mr. PILE asked Mr. Logan what assurance he had that the Secretary of the Treasury would appoint proper men on the Commission?

Mr. LOGAN replied there was a full understanding between the Committee and Secretary as to whom the Commissioners were to be. He went on to say he did not charge Commissioner Rollins with dishonesty; that the Commissioner said he could not help himself in the matter; but he (Mr. Logan) was sorry to say that all these officials tried to hide themselves behind the Tenure of Office Act. Commissioner Rollins might report the facts to the President where officials were dishonest, and he hoped he would do so; still he was satisfied that although Mr. Rollins might be an honest man, a great many frauds had been committed in his Department, of which he had been recently notified, but on which he had taken no action, and he now gave him notice that unless he reported these men whom he (Mr. Logan) had signified to him as dishonest scoundrels in his Department, he would denounce him from his seat in the House. These frauds would not be stopped so long as Andrew Johnson was appointing thieves, and so long as the Secretary of the Treasury was winking at these frauds. He mentioned the fact of a man named McDonald, who had been convicted and sentenced to death for being a conspirator in burning hotels in New York, and who had since been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to an office in New York. The conduct of that man, Andrew Johnson, of the Secretary of the Treasury and Cabinet, was so black and hateful that the world would blush if all the facts could be known. The revenue had not been collected since Andrew Johnson and Congress had been divided, as it was collected before, and there was no reason for that. The revenue was not collected in many districts in the country, because Andrew Johnson's pets were put in office there, or else the Republicans were willing to sell themselves to Andrew Johnson for the opportunity of perpetuating frauds upon the country. Andrew Johnson had appointed a class of men who had disgraced the nation, and upon him, and upon the Secretary of the Treasury, the responsibility for all these frauds rested.

Mr. ROSS asked leave to state to his colleague that the Senate had rejected for Assessor of his District nine good and honest men, who had been nominated by the President and who were capable of discharging the duties.

Mr. LOGAN.—Well, what kind of men did he send: that the Senate did not respect? (Laughter.)

Mr. ROSS.—The truth is, if the President nominates a good man, the Senate is sure to reject him.

Mr. LOGAN.—And then the Senate waits until he nominates a scoundrel.—(Laughter.)

Mr. ROSS—Yes, that is it. [Loud laughter.] In order to have offices filled the President has appointed demoralized Republicans—(continued laughter)—men who pretend with the President to be with him, and who pretend to the Senate to be with it, and are consequently lying to both, and of course such men will steal. (Laughter.)

M. LOGAN—That is the simplest proposition in the world. The President sends in a man whom the Senate does not want to see demoralized, and hence he is rejected. The President continues sending in names until finally he sends in the name of a thief, which is in accord with his own character.

Mr. ROSS—Yes, and then the Senate confirms the thief. (Laughter.)

Mr. LOGAN—Of course, because he is Mr. Johnson's choice; and because the Senate does not want to get into trouble with him. My colleague says the President sent in the names of nine men in his District for Assessor. I don't know what sort of a man he has there now in that office, but if he is honest, he is an exception to the rule. [illegible] honest men, and afterwards appointed a thief, he is responsible for the appointment, not the Senate, not the Congress, nobody else in the world. The President and Secretary of the Treasury ought to have at least sufficient evidence of men's honesty before appointing them to any office of trust.

Mr. KERR asked Mr. Logan whether he meant to say that either in fact or in law it is the duty of the President to appoint Inspectors?

Mr. LOGAN—It certainly is not his duty, but yet he does it, just as he does everything else that is not his duty. (Laughter.)

Mr. KERR—I desire the gentleman to name an instance in which the President has made such an appointment.

Mr. LOGAN—I did not get up for the purpose of naming men and putting their names before the country in a bad light. Hence, I do not answer the question.

Mr. KERR—The President does not make the appointment at all. The law does not give him the power to do so, but the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Mr. LOGAN—The law does not give the President power to do a great many things he does. The Secretary of the Treasury appoints the Inspectors.

Mr. KERR—No; the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Mr. LOGAN—Excuse me, if you please. The Secretary of the Treasury appoints all the men whom the President allows him to appoint. The President, under the law, has the appointment of Assessors and Collectors, but the Secretary of the Treasury can appoint the Inspectors. I am told, for instance, that he has been required to appoint certain men as Inspectors by the President, and I have no doubt of the truth of that; but it makes no difference whether it is Mr. McCulloch or the President who appoints them. I believe Mr. McCulloch went off a sliding scale at the same time the President did; they are both in the same boat. Mr. McCulloch recommends and the President appoints, except in instances where the President wants to appoint some of his own special friends. Then he requires Mr. McCulloch to make such appointments.

Mr. KERR—Does the gentlemen consider that the Senate is in the same boat with the President and Secretary of the Treasury in these appointments?

Mr. LOGAN—The Senate is not in the same boat as the President, as a matter of course.

Mr. KERR—Is not the Senate engaged in aiding the President to make these appointments?

Mr. LOGAN—The Senate has nothing to do with appointments; the President makes the appointments and is responsible for them. Sometimes the Senate confirms Republicans and sometimes Democrats.

Mr. KERR—That is a new confirmation of the Senate.

Mr. LOGAN—The gentleman may learn a good deal as he grows older. [Laughter.]

Mr. KERR—Not from the gentleman. [Loud Laughter.]

Mr. SCHENCK—Some of the principal officers require the confirmation of the Senate, but nineteen-twentieths of the agents for the collection of the revenue are men appointed by the Treasury Department, whose appointments do not need confirmation and do not come within the Tenure of Office act.

The debate was continued at length by Messrs. LOGAN, KERR, RANDALL, ELDRIDGE, MUNGEN and VAN-WYCK.

Finally Mr. SCHENCK moved the previous question and the joint resolution went over until to-morrow.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting a report from the Treasurer of the United States, relative to the amount of deposits in National Banks for each month, from January 30th, 1860, to October 31st, 1867. Referred to Committee on Banking.

Adjourned.

NEW YORK.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
NEW YORK, Jan. 9, 1868.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.

Counterfeit twos, well executed, on the National Union Bank of Kinderhoko, are in circulation.

ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD MUDDLE.

The President and Secretary of the Rock Island road appeared in Court today and purged themselves of contempt, whereupon the attachment was vacated, on their pledging themselves to appear and answer questions put to them.

COTTON FRAUDS.

In the District Court to-day a commission was appointed to take testimony in Tennessee in the case of Stephenson, alleged to have defrauded the Government to the amount of half a million in the proceeds of sales of cotton.

Death of Bishop Hopkins.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BURLINGTON, VT., Jan. 9.—Right Rev. Bishop Hopkins, presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, expired at the Episcopal residence, Rockpoint, this afternoon, aged 76 years.

SECOND EDITION.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

Editor Charged with Sedition.

The Birmingham Fenians.

The Abyssinian Expedition

Speech by Count Bismarck.

Maximilian's Remains at Corfu.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN

EDITOR OF THE DUBLIN IRISHMAN CHARGED WITH SEDITION.

LONDON, January 9—*Evening*.—Mr. Piggatt, editor of the *Dublin Irishman*, whose arrest was noticed yesterday, is charged with eight seditious libels, uttered last year. Piggatt is a son of the Chief Justice of Ireland.

THE BIRMINGHAM FENIANS.

Burke, Casey, Shaw and Mulany, the Fenians arrested at Birmingham on a charge of buying arms there for the Brotherhood, were brought up at Bow street for examination. Bail was offered but not accepted, and the prisoners were sent to Birmingham for trial for treason and felony. The van containing the prisoners in its transit to and from Bow street was guarded by a strong escort of military and several platoons of police, all under arms and with drawn cutlasses. The extraordinary precautions were adjudged necessary, as the authorities had received information of a threatened rescue. There were no disturbances however.

ABYSSINIA.

THE BRITISH EXPEDITION.

LONDON, January 9.—The *Times* this morning publishes later intelligence from the English expedition in Africa. The troops were still at Senof, the soldiers healthy, and no sickness of any sort in the camps. Natives everywhere friendly.

GERMANY.

SPEECH BY BISMARCK.

BERLIN, January 9.—At a large Conservative dinner last evening Count Von Bismarck was present and made a speech. He reviewed the present political situation in Europe, in the course of which he said war with France this year was a phantom, and urged his hearers to dismiss all fears in the matter. He was listened to with profound attention.

AUSTRIA.

MAXIMILIAN'S REMAINS.

VIENNA, Jan. 9.—Dispatches received to-day state that the Austrian frigate Novara, Admiral Tegethoff, with the remains of Maximilian on board, had arrived at the island of Corfu on the way to Trieste.

PORTUGAL.

THE COLLECTION OF TAXES.

PARIS, January 9.—The Cabinet of Portugal, just formed, favors the collection of new taxes. It will be remembered that the new taxes so irritated the people to such a degree as to cause the resignation of the previous Cabinet.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, January 9—*Evening*.—Consols for money 92¾@92⅞, and for account 92¾@92⅞. American securities steady. 5-20s, 71¾@72. Illinois Central, 88½. Erie 49½.

FRANKFORT, January 9—*Evening*.—5-20s, 76¾.

PARIS, January 9—*Evening*.—There is an improved feeling on the Bourse, and the tendency of rentes is upwards.

LONDON, January 9—*Evening*.—According to the regular weekly statement the amount of bullion in the Bank of England for the week has slightly decreased.

LIVERPOOL, January 9.—*Evening*—Cotton closes rather more doing, but prices declined ¼; sales of 10,000 bales of middling uplands on the spot and 8 to arrive at 6⅞ do. Orleans 7¼. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 46s 3d for mixed. Wheat 16s 3d for white California and 14s 6d for No. 2 Milwaukie red. Barley 5s 6d. Oats 3s 10d. Peas 47s 6d. Provisions firm; Beef 113s 6d. Pork 78s. Lard 49s 6d. Cheese 52s. Bacon 40s. Produce—Sugar 25s 6d. Tallow 43s 6d. Petroleum 1s 3d refined.

TERRIBLE AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

A Prisoner Shoots at a Sheriff—Wounds Him—The Sheriff's Son Kills the Prisoner—The Prisoner's Son Kills the Sheriff's Son—The Sheriff then Kills the Prisoner's Son

MEMPHIS, January 9.—Last night a notorious thief, Jim Burns, was arrested while effecting an entrance into H. Dunts & Co's. dry goods store and conveyed to jail. On entering the cell he discovered another prisoner, named McCarthy, lying asleep, and assaulted him, nearly strangling him. McCarthy, frenzied with pain, assaulted him in turn and before the guards could interfere, gouged Burns' eyes out of their sockets.

A terrible affair occurred at Syersbury, in West Tennessee, on Tuesday. Sheriff Parkinton attempted to arrest an old man named Duncan on the street. Duncan drew a pistol and fired, shooting off the sheriff's thumb. Parkinton's son, standing near, fired a pistol, killing Duncan, whose son coming up at this moment, fired, killing young Parkinton instantly. Seeing his son slain, the sheriff drew a pistol and shot young Duncan through the heart. The most intense excitement followed, but at last accounts nothing further, had been done, though owing to the extensive relations of both parties trouble is apprehended.

CHICAGO.

Arrest of a Murderer—Telegraph Operator Arrested for Aiding in Defrauding the Government.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Thos. Reilly, a New York and Chicago rough, who killed a policeman in New York, two years since, and for whom the authorities have been looking for since that time, was arrested in this city last night.

Mr. C. Baldwin, an operator in the Western Union Telegraph office here, was arrested to-day, charged with using the wires of the Company to transmit messages for Bennett, Pieters & Co., wholesale liquor merchants of this city, without the knowledge of the officers of the Company. The dispatches were transmitted between Chicago and Omaha, and show an intention on the part of those for whom they were sent, to defraud the Government by evading the revenue laws. The accused waived an examination, and was held to bail in the sum of two thousand dollars to appear at the Recorder's Court.

MARYLAND.

Inauguration of Governor Bowie.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, Jan. 9.—O. Bowie, Governor elect of this State, took the official oath to-day, in the presence of both Houses of the Legislature. Justices of the Supreme Court, and an immense assemblage of ladies and gentlemen went to witness the ceremonies. After these were concluded, the members of the Legislature repaired to the residence of Gov. Swann, where the Governor elect held a reception, at which Admiral David D. Porter, and other naval officers were present; also many prominent citizens. Gov. Swann holds the office for one year from this time, notwithstanding the inauguration of the Governor elect.

Escaped Fenian Welcomed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., January 9.—Capt. Lawrence O'Brien, of New Haven, Vermont, for some months past a prisoner, charged with being a Fenian, in Clonmel jail, Ireland, was welcomed home yesterday, having effected a daring escape from his prison.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Case of Secretary Stanton.

Gen. Butler Opposes Grant.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Conference.

National Bank Report.

Confirmations and Rejections.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
WASHINGTON, January 9, 1868.

THE CASE OF SECRETARY STANTON.

Senator Doolittle is preparing a minority report in the Stanton case, sustaining the action of the President and putting the blame of the New Orleans riot on Stanton for withholding Gen. Baird's dispatch from the President.

The Senate Military Committee adopted to-day, with various amendments, Howard's report on Mr. Stanton's case. It will be made known to the Senate tomorrow, but will probably not be acted on until next week.

GENERAL BUTLER OPPOSES GRANT.

General Butler spoke against the nomination of Grant at the Soldiers' meeting last night. The proposition to hold a separate Convention was carried by one vote.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

The contested election case of Delano vs. Morgan, of Ohio, will come before the House Committee on Monday.

MAIL SUBSIDIES.

A scheme is on foot to pass a bill giving mail subsidy to the new steamship between New York and Bremen. It is not believed it will pass.

A STREET FIGHT

Occurred between General McCook, Minister to Sandwich Islands, and the publisher of the Evening *Star*. Neither were seriously damaged.

CURRENCY CONTRACTION.

There is little doubt the House anti-contraction bill will pass the Senate when pressed to a vote.

NATIONAL BANK REPORT.

The Comptroller of Currency has received about six hundred quarterly reports from National Bank, mostly from New York, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Rhode Island. It is expected nearly all will be received during the present week, and an abstract of the same be ready for publication about the 20th.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CONFERENCE.

A conference of the Soldiers and Sailors yesterday, presided over by General Crittenden, decided to hold a National Convention at Chicago May 19th. An Executive Committee was appointed to prepare a call and report at an adjourned meeting.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED AND REJECTED

The Senate confirmed J. G. Foreman, Postmaster at Erie, Pa.; I. N. Lee, Postmaster at Hancock, Michigan; Geo. W. Fattler, Postmaster at Martinsburg, West Virginia. The Senate rejected Edmund Cooper, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; W. D. Fortz, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Fifty-first District, Ind.

THE PARKERSBURG MURDERS.

Arrest of the Murderer.

He Makes a Full Confession.

WHEELING, West Virginia, Jan. 9.—Within the last year two most horrible [illegible], and a few months ago, the remains of a murdered man was found in a culbert near the city, whose murderer, it was ascertained, came here from Parkersburg. On Monday night last, a German named John Schafer, made a bold attempt to take the life of a respectable citizen of Parkersburg, but was frustrated in his designs, and placed under arrest. A remarkable similarity which existed in the circumstances attending these horrible murders caused the citizens to suspect Schafer of being guilty of the commission of them and a large crowd surrounded the jail and threatened to lynch him this afternoon. Schafer made a full confession to a Catholic priest, in the presence of several witnesses, acknowledging his guilt of all the murders mentioned above.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

—The Democratic State Committee of Maine has decided to call the Convention at Augusta for the purpose of electing Delegates at Large to the National Convention.

—M. L. Wood, formerly General Superintendent of the United States Telegraph Company, has been appointed General Superintendent of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company.

—The Democratic State Convention of West Virginia adjourned yesterday evening after the election of delegates to the National Convention. A decided majority of the delegates are avowed Pendleton men.

—Advices per steamer Rising Star state that President Prado, of Peru, was about to bombard Araquipa. A severe battle was going on in the northern part of Peru between the government forces and revolutionists.

Supreme Court Decisions.

By reference to the Supreme Court proceedings, in to-day's GAZETTE, it will be observed that cases in which considerable interest is felt here have been decided.

The case of Sheriff Cluley, or rather that of J. Y. M'Laughlin, his opponent at the election, which was a suggestion for a writ of *quo warranto* requiring Mr. Cluley to show by what authority he held the office of Sheriff, it being claimed that his election was in violation of the constitution, has been decided, the Court refusing to allow the writ, Justice Thompson delivering the opinion. A dissenting opinion, in favor of allowing the writ, was given.

The case involving the validity of the act creating the office of Assistant District Attorney of Allegheny county has also been decided, Justice Strong delivering an opinion dismissing the appeal of Col. L. B. Duff, District Attorney, and thus affirming the decision of the Court below.

Quite a number of cases arising in the Western District, and argued at the last setting of the Supreme Court in this city, have been decided, a full list of which are elsewhere given.

Business Change.

The firm controlling the mammoth establishment of Smithson, Palmer & Co., underwent an important change yesterday—a dissolution and co-partnership being formed. Messrs. J. S. Palmer and Thomas Phillips have disposed of their respective interests to Messrs. J. C. Vanhook and J. Bruce McClelland. The senior member of the house retains his interest, and hereafter the firm will be known as Smithson, Vanhook & McClelland, and will continue the business at the old established stand, Nos. 55 and 57 Fifth street. The outgoing members of the firm, Messrs. Palmer and Phillips, are followed by our best wishes for their success in any new undertaking or business project in which they may enter. The new firm we earnestly hope will attain even greater popularity than that which clustered about T. A. McClelland & Co. and Smithson, Palmer & Co., firms in time looked upon as amongst the leading in the State. We welcome Mr. McClelland and Mr. Vanhook again to our city, and trust, together with Mr. Smithson, they may realize all the success merited by business enterprise, sagacity, energy and honorable dealing.

Perjury.—Michael Donahue yesterday made information before Alderman Strain, charging Thomas Sullivan with wilful perjury. It appears that in a prosecution for assault and battery, on or about the 7th of October, ult., before Mayor McCarthy, in which Donahue was defendant, Sullivan was the prosecuting witness, and as is alleged, swore falsely. Sullivan was arrested, and after a hearing committed to jail in default of bail, which he afterwards procured and was released.

Committed for Court.—Henry Hall, whose arrest on a charge of obtaining board under false pretenses, on oath of Matthew Zirhut, we noticed Wednesday, had a hearing yesterday evening, which resulted in his being committed to jail, in default of the regular bail for his appearance at Court.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

RAILROAD EXCURSION.

Allegheny Valley Railroad—Its History—Formal Opening—Grand Excursion—Meetings at Oil City and Franklin—Speeches, &c., &c.

It is now more than thirty years since a charter was obtained from the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the construction of a railroad to develop the immense resources of the valley of the Allegheny and contiguous country. The first charter was obtained under the name and style of the Pittsburgh, Kittanning and Warren Railroad, but nothing was done towards the commencement of operations until the corporation was about to lose its rights and privileges. In 1847 the time for the completion of the road was extended for a period of five years. At this time the Company obtained the necessary legislation to allow them to extend the road to the New York State line. But in those days the building of a railroad was a work which few even in Western Pennsylvania were willing to undertake. In 1852 it was thought that Hon. W. F. Johnston, who was largely interested in the valley of the Allegheny, and had had such extensive experience in the management of State finances, was just the man to put the matter through. Accordingly, a gentleman who has been identified with the interests of the road, from its inception till the present time, visited Harrisburg and obtained the consent of Mr. Johnston to become the President of the corporation. On the return of the gentleman referred to, Mr. Johnston was unanimously elected President. Many of our readers will remember the excitement that was raised at that time, and the earnestness with which the GAZETTE advocated the early completion of the road. But it was difficult to obtain individual subscriptions. The people depended upon the cities and counties, as such, to build railroads. In 1852 the amount of stock taken by individuals was only $170,000; the counties of Elk, McKean, Jefferson, Armstrong and Clarion took stock amounting to $500,000; the borough of Kittanning subscribed $50,000; the city of Pittsburgh $400,000, and the county of Allegheny $750,000. In March, 1853, ground was broken at Lawrenceville, now in the city of Pittsburgh, and the usual amount of speeches was made on the occasion. The minds of all interested were now filled with the loftiest expectations. In the space of three years, however, only about twenty eight miles were finished. On the 23d of October, 1855, the road was opened to a point about opposite Freeport, and to the borough of Kittanning on the 23d of January, 1856.

It seemed for a long period as if Kittanning would remain the northern terminus of the road, being unable to pay the interest on the city and county bonds. But the business of the road increased, and about seven years ago a new source of wealth, hitherto never dreamed of, developed itself in the neighborhood of Franklin and adjoining country. The importance of a direct connection with the centre of this great source of wealth was deeply felt in Pittsburgh, and if the Allegheny Valley road had been built then the city of Pittsburgh would now, it is estimated, be doing the seven-eighths of the oil refining of the country. Eastern capitalists were more prompt, and have, to some extent, turned away our oil trade in other directions.

But to the long night of gloom and disaster there succeeded the dawning of a morning of a brighter day. At the annual election in February, 1866, the following board of directors was elected: Colonel William Phillips, President, Jas. B. Murray, James Parke, Jr., B. F. Jones, W. K. Nimick, Thomas McCullough and J. Patton Lyon, Esqs. It will be seen at once that such a board could not do anything else but succeed. Its members are among the representative men of the monetary and manufacturing interests of the city of Pittsburgh. The work of the northern extension, commenced under the presidency of F. R. Brunot, Esq., was now pushed forward [illegible] were issued at once. Of this sum [illegible]000 were taken by the banks and capitalists of Pittsburgh and vicinity, and on the most favorable terms, a fact which shows that the only thing wanted by our citizens to accomplish any reasonable work is the will, and it is hoped that the liberality manifested in regard to the Valley Road will give additional manifestations in other directions. Eight hundred thousand dollars were set apart for the purpose of cancelling the first and second mortgages on the road.

The herculean labors of the directors have at last, after the lapse of a period of about the third of a century, been crowned with the most brilliant success. Early last summer the road was opened as far as Mahoning, and about two weeks since as far as Venango, immediately opposite Oil city, on the left bank of the Allegheny river, which is distant from Pittsburgh one hundred and thirty-two and one half miles.

FORMAL OPENING.

The completion of such an important work could not pass without some formal demonstration. The occasion was celebrated by an excursion, got up on the most extensive scale. We are informed that about one thousand invitations were issued to gentlemen at the termini of the road, and all along its line, to join in an excursion party to celebrate the occasion of its opening to Oil City. About nine hundred accepted the invitation, and on Wednesday morning, the 8th inst., a train of fifteen cars, which was increased to nineteen before it reached its destination, left the Company's depot, on Pike street, for Oil City. This immense train—one of the largest that ever left this city—was drawn the whole distance by a *single* locomotive, which was made at the Pittsburgh Locomotive Works, in the Fifth ward, Allegheny, and purchased recently by the Company for $15,000. This demonstrates two things, that the grades on the Allegheny Valley road are easy, and that Pittsburgh manufactures as good locomotives as can be manufactured anywhere else.

In the excursion party we noticed the Mayor elect, Hon. James Blackmore, Sheriff Cluley, J. H. Walters, Prothonotary, and a goodly number of the members of the City Councils. We believe that every profession, trade and manufacturing interest was represented. "Everybody was there." The whole party was estimated at from nine hundred to ten hundred and fifty.

Notwithstanding the immense number that thronged the street and crowded into the cars, and the great length of the train, there was almost no delay at starting. Ten minutes after the hour appointed—twenty minutes before nine o'clock—the train was winding its immense length around the sharp curves on the narrow streets over which the road passes in the Fifth ward, and in a short time was "swinging" not around "the circle," but the semi-circular bends and sinuosities of the tortuous Allegheny, at the rate of eighteen miles an hour.

Every precaution was taken by the President and Superintendent to prevent accident and delay. A "pilot" engine ran before the train the whole distance, and a "tender" followed closely in the rear, thus affording a double protection.

All along the route the train was hailed with the loudest demonstrations of joy. At Emlenton the Committee on Reception from Oil City, accompanied by a band from Titusville, met the excursion party. The following gentlemen composed the Committee of Reception: Dr. Baldwin, Capt. Gegie, Capt. Vandegriff, John B. Candy and J. J. Broadhead.

At Franklin a bower or triumphal arch of evergreens was thrown across the track by the citizens, in which the word "Welcome" was ingeniously intertwined. Here the firemen of the place turned out in uniform, and gave such vociferous cheers as firemen only can give.

The train arrived at Venango City amid a salvo of artillery a few minutes after five o'clock in the evening, and was received by the citizens almost in mass. It was now dark, and a good many funny mistakes were made in the matter of recognition. A leading Wood street merchant walked up to a gentleman whom he supposed to be a flourishing trader of the place and accosted him thus: "How are you Bob? How is ——?" and after receiving very satisfactory answers to his interrogatories, they looked closely into each other's countenance and discovered that it was "neither of them." Our merchant politely apologized, when his unknown friend remarked that an apology was not necessary, as he supposed he had "come up on the excursion train." This latter remark was made with such significant emphasis that our merchant thought it meant something. But it did'nt.

As soon as the Excursionists were thrown into line, they marched, accompanied by several bands of music, across the bridge to the Petroleum House, in Oil City. This was the grand rendezvous during the evening for such as did not return as far as Franklin.

Every latch string was out in both cities and the excursionists enjoyed a most liberal and generous hospitality. The citizens vied with each other in securing guests, and their bills of fare would do credit to our first class hotels.

After all had taken a hearty dinner, and the "Great Western Brass Band," which accompanied the party, had discoursed some excellent airs, a meeting was organized in the old dining room of the hotel. The following gentlemen were chosen officers of the meeting:

President.—W. L. Lay, Esq.

Vice Presidents.—J. J. Broadhead, J. Gilger, Wm. Hasson, Isaac Blakely, C. H. Shephard, A. S. Bennett, Robt. Ray, Philo M. Clark, D. W. Canfield, John Vanasdall, Wm. Phillips, J. D. Baldwin.

Secretaries—H. H. Stephenson, J. B Candy and W. R. Johns, Esqs.

The Chairman returned thanks to the meeting for the honor conferred upon him in being called to preside. He extended, in the name of the citizens of Venango City and Oil City, a hearty welcome to their friends from Pittsburgh and Allegheny. He congratulated them and the citizens all along its line on the completion of the Allegheny Valley Road to that point. He was convinced the enterprise would pay well. The oil interest was only in its infancy, and instead of producing ten thousand barrels a day, as they are doing now, they would be able before long to produce forty, fifty, or perhaps eighty thousand barrels a day. He paid a well merited compliment to Col. Phillips, the President of the road, for the energy he had displayed in its completion.

Loud calls were made for Mr. Phillips, who, upon taking the stand, was received with the most deafening cheers. Mr. P. said they were mistaken in supposing he came to make a speech. He had brought a large number of his respected fellow citizens over the road that they might see for themselves what kind of a structure it was. It would not be becoming in him to say anything; he would let others give their opinion and say what they thought of the work. Three cheers were given for "Bill" Phillips, "President Phillips," and "Congressman Phillips."

Joseph S. Morrison, Esq., Solicitor of the road, being introduced, made a very neat and eloquent speech. We are sorry that we were so situated that we could not make a more extensive report of it. Mr. Morrison said it was as good a road—as well and substantially constructed—as any road in Western Pennsylvania or in the country, and its completion thus far was due to the indomitable energy and persevering industry of Col. Phillips. It was a matter of congratulation to all present, that the lower and upper Allegheny were united by iron bonds, and an outlet was now created for the resources of the oil regions, and those still further east. It was built by the money of Pittsburgh capitalists. Not a dollar of its bonds was held by a foreign capitalist.

Major William Frew was loudly called for. The Major said the Chairman had represented the oil business as being only in its infancy. If this is so, he thought it must be acknowledged that it was "a very large baby." What must it be when it becomes a man? Mr. Frew related his early experience in regard to the striking of oil, to the intense amusement of the meeting. Some years ago his firm struck a forty barrel well. He went to New York and spent two days endeavoring to sell one hundred and nine barrels, but he could not induce any one to touch it at any price. He returned with the conviction that his firm had found an elephant they would find it difficult to dispose of. He had an opportunity during the past year of tracing, in the Old World, the course of the oil products of Pennsylvania. In the city of Damascus, the most ancient city in the world, he saw the petroleum of Pennsylvania, and discussed its qualities with an old Arab, who could talk nothing but Syriac. The old Arab said there was one objection to it, it would break the chimneys. He found it also far up the Nile. The Major complimented Colonel Phillips in the most unqualified terms. They were indebted to one man for the completion of the road, and that man is the honest, upright and indomitable Phillips. In conclusion, the time may come, when consolidation becomes a popular idea, that Pittsburgh will claim Oil City as the one hundred and fiftieth ward, and they will then be still closer together!

Alexander W. Watson, Esq., of the Pittsburgh Bar, was the next speaker. Mr. Watson's was one of those speeches during its delivery the assembly was convulsed with continuous roars of laughter.

H. A. Converse, Esq., attorney-at-law, was then called by the President of the meeting for a three minutes speech. Mr. Converse referred to the day as being the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. It would hereafter be celebrated as the anniversary of one of the greatest achievements in railroading.

At the conclusion of the speech of Mr. Converse the meeting adjourned.

A banquet was given by the citizens to the excursionists, at which, we are informed, Mr. Galbraith delivered a very eloquent speech. As we did not attend the banquet we are unable to give a report of what transpired.

About one hundred or one hundred and fifty returned on Wednesday evening to Franklin, where they were treated in a most hospitable manner by the citizens. Indeed, we were informed that the Franklinians solicited the honor of entertaining the whole party, but Oil City and Venango very naturally entered their protest. T. J. Bigham, Esq., and General McCalmont made excellent speeches.

RETURN TRIP.

The excursion train left Venango City on the return trip on Thursday morning at half-past ten o'clock. In its progress towards the city, where it arrived at twenty minutes before seven o'clock in the evening, nothing of importance transpired, save that the excursionists were cheered as lustily at the different points as on the outward bound trip. At Brady's Bend the ladies on the opposite side of the river brought out large table cloths and waved them with a will, and then tripped it on the "light fantastic toe" in token of their extreme joy. Gentlemen on the train reciprocated the demonstration by waving their coats and shawls.

It is not necessary that we should say anything additional in praise of Colonel Phillips, or the importance of the road, as we very cordially endorse every word spoken by Major Frew and the other gentlemen, as reported above. Mr. Phillips has covered himself with glory, and performed eminent service to the community.

The train was under the charge of Mr. Geo. W. Smyers, conductor, who showed himself perfectly competent for the arduous duty he had to perform. The engine was manipulated by Mr. P. Householder, who drove it in most excellent style.

We must not omit to mention the kind attentions shown to the party by that veteran railroader, H. Blackstone, Esq., General Superintendent. He seemed to be ubiquitous during the trip, and was kind, affable and attentive to all.

The following distinguished officials from other railroads were among the party; Robert Pitcairn, Esq., Superintendent of the Pittsburgh Division, Pennsylvania Railroad; J. H. Page, Jr., Esq., Secretary and Treasurer of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad; J. Reiley, Esq., Assistant General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Colonel Blakely, of the Jamestown and Franklin Railroad.

The excursion was, altogether, a very pleasant one. We heard no complaints, because there was no room for any. The officials of the road did everything in their power to make their guests comfortable, and the people of Franklin, Oil City and Venango gave the excursionists a princely entertainment. The citizens of Venango especially complained that they had not an opportunity of entertaining more of the party. We heard of one gentleman who had made provision for seventy and only had an opportunity of entertaining eight.

Before concluding our report, we must express our obligations to Hugh H. Stephenson, Esq., Cashier of the Oil City Savings Bank, and his estimable lady, for courtesies extended and facilities afforded us during our visit.

Excursion to Oil City.

We—not we that did, but we that didn't write the account in our columns this morning of the grand excursion over the Allegheny Valley Railroad—cannot refrain from recording our own sense of obligation to an old friend, W. M. Williams, Esq., and his accomplished lady, for their elegant and hospitable entertainment of ourself and four young friends who were of our personal party, and of several others of his friends. A like cordial welcome awaited the guests of many other good people of the city of Oil. We mean no disparagement of these when we claim for our host and hostess an aptness, an art or genius, a grace and style in entertaining that is but rarely to be found outside of metropolitan society. We and the other guests of Mr. Williams will long cherish pleasant memories of the cordial welcome and luxurious hospitality enjoyed by them at his house on the hill at Oil City. May his future be to him as prosperous as the past, and may his shadow never be less.

Committed.—James White made information before his Honor, the Mayor, yesterday, charging James M. Leonard with larceny. The accused was arrested and after a hearing committed in default of the required bail for his appearance at Court.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

A regular semi-monthly meeting of the City Councils of Allegheny was held on Thursday evening, Jan. 9th.

Select Council.

Members present: Messrs. Drum, Hall, Motherel, Patterson, J. C., Patterson, A., Smith, A. D., Smith, Wm., Thomas and President McBrier.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. A. D. Smith presented the report of the City Controller for the month of December, of which the following is an abstract:

No. 1.	City officers	$2,209 68
" 3.	Engines and firemen	4,501 23
" 4.	Printing	266 69
" 5.	Streets and bridges	1,668 65
" 8.	Police	1,708 50
" 9.	Contingent fund	1,963 14
" 11.	Water Works	2,025 12
" 13.	Gas	1,671 50
" 14.	Sinking fund	8,891 10
	Total	$24,405 61

The report was received and the bills passed finally.

Mr. Thomas, Chairman of the Water Committee, presented the report of the Committee, accompanied by sundry resolutions. The report was accepted, and the following resolutions acted upon:

A resolution authorizing the payment of the bill of the Trustees of the M. E. Church of Manchester, for damages done to the same by blasting rock, amounting to $31,35.

A resolution authorizing the payment of the bill of R. H. Smith, for water pipe, amounting to $625, on account of over weight.

A resolution authorizing the payment of the bill of Mr. Mohrhoff of $582,66, for coal for Water Works.

The resolutions were adopted.

Mr. English presented a resolution authorizing the Controller to certify a warrant on the Treasurer in favor of Robert Dilworth for one hundred dollars for extra labor as Clerk of Committees. Lost.

Mr. A. D. Smith moved that when Councils adjourn it be to meet on Thursday next, for the purpose of taking action on the reports of the city officers. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. English, the report of the City Engineer was read, received and ordered to be printed in the usual form.

The report sets forth that during the past year that portion of the wharf between Goodrich street and Gray's alley, six hundred and eighty-four feet in length, was improved by filling out from the street to low water mark a distance of one hundred and forty feet with earth, and a covering of one foot in depth of furnace slag and gravel. The following shows the quantity of work done and the cost of the same:

27,586 cubic y'ds of earth at 70c.		$19,310 20
1,053 " " gravel " 75c.		789 75
3,604 " " Furnace slag		4,577 08
		$24,677 03

The Engineer reports the work of sewerage during the year as unsatisfactory, on account of the sewers having been built by piece meal, and without regard to a general plan; also that they have been constructed with greater calibre than was necessary. The report contains many good suggestions for improvement in the matter. The total outlay for sewerage, streets and wharf improvement during the year amounts to $274,251.11, not including the expenses of opening and widening streets.

Plans of surveys for street openings have been made for seven streets during the year, and placed on file.

Surveys of private lots during the year have yielded a revenue to the city of $552.

The report sets forth the necessity of a co-operative system of improvement in the city, and recommends the appointment of a board of commissioners. It contains a number of other valuable suggestions, is written in an able manner, and will be read with interest by every citizen of the city.

Mr. Drum, from the First ward, tendered his resignation, which was accepted.

The report of the City Solicitor was Council adjourned.

Common Council.

Present.—Messrs. Cutler, Dunham, Drennan, Dill, Hanna, Horn, Kirkpatrick, Letzkus, Moull, McNeil, Slagle, Voegtly and President Riddle.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Moull presented a communication, signed by a number of residents on Chestnut street, remonstrating against being assessed for damages because of the grading of that thoroughfare. The paper set forth that the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company had paid for part of the work, and inasmuch as it only was benefitted by the grade it should pay the expenses.

Mr. Slagle hoped that some action would be taken through which these property holders would be exonerated from paying any assessments for damages.

On motion, the communication was referred to the Committee on streets.

Mr. Dunham submitted the report of the Committee on Fire Engines, recommending the acceptance of the petition of the Xanthe Hose Company, of the Fifth ward, for admission into the Fire Department.

Mr. Cutler moved and Mr. Hanna seconded, that the report be laid over until the organization of the new Councils. So ordered.

Mr. Hanna submitted the report of the Committee on Markets, which was, on motion, received and filed:

Duncan Dallas, Clerk of Markets	$560 35
John S. Edgar, Diamond Scales	425 22
James Hunter, Second ward	377 64
Total	$1363 21

The report was signed by the members of the Committee.

Mr. Hanna said that inasmuch as the Councils had doubled the number of their meetings during the past year, he would move that the Messenger, Mr. Husselbaugh, be authorized to receive fifty dollars in addition to his regular salary. Carried unanimously. S. C. non concurred.

Mr. Voeghtly offered a resolution instructing the Water Committee to place additional fire plugs in the Second ward, one on Ohio street, near the city line, the other on Perry street, near Long lane.

After some discussion the resolution was adopted with the substitution of the Superintendent of the Water Works for the Water Committee.

The matter of the coal contract for the Water Works, which was passed upon in Select Council, was next taken up.

Mr. Hanna said that the contractor had engaged to supply nut coal, and instead, he furnished lump, hence he would move to strike out the resolution authorizing the payment of his bill.

The President, Messrs. Slagle, McNeil and others, expressed themselves in favor of authorizing payment, and on a division, a concurrence with S. C. in this respect was the result.

Mr. Megraw presented a petition from the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company, praying for permission to place some wires on the poles of the Fire Alarm Telegraph along Anderson street from Lacock to Federal. The company made the request in order that they may be enabled to open an office on Federal street. Referred to Committee on Fire Engines.

Mr. Dill presented a resolution authorizing the purchase of seven new desks for the Council Chamber in order to accommodate the incoming members of the new districts. Adopted.

On motion adjourned, to meet again on Thursday evening next, at seven o'clock, when the reports of some of the city officers will be presented.

S. C. concurred in all business not otherwise noticed.

Change in Management—A New Firm in an old House.

We announce to-day the disposal of the first class wholesale and retail grocery establishment of Henry G. Palmer, No. 164 Federal street, Allegheny, to Messrs. McBride & George. In assuming control and ownership of this favorably known and largely patronized grocery house the new firm promise that they will so manage and conduct its affairs as to merit the continuance and increase of the patronage now directed towards it. They have just opened a very fine stock of choice teas, coffees, sugars, spices, provisions, table condiments, housekeeping articles, and a full line of other general groceries. They will dispose of their goods at such prices as will render the store a popular one to housekeepers, offering not only admirable selection, but likewise economical rates. We wish the gentlemen of the new firm the success due their high business character and enterprise, and trust our readers will not fail to make them a purchasing visit. Remember the place, No. 164 Federal street, Allegheny City.

False Alarm.—Some malicious person gave the alarm of fire from box 14, corner of Diamond alley and Wood street, this morning at three o'clock, and then made good his escape. The entire fire department turned out promptly.

FOURTH PAGE.—The Courts; Supreme Court Decisions, and other Local Items of interest.

THE WEEKLY GAZ
TWO EDITIONS,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

A large sheet, containing FORTY COLUMNS of interesting reading matter, including leading Editorials, latest News by Telegraph and Mail, valuable Reading Matter for the Family and fullest and most reliable Financial and Commercial Market Reports given by any paper in the city. No Farmer, Mechanic or Merchant should be without it.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—In ordering your paper, be sure and specify what edition you want, as we issue a Wednesday edition for subscribers having but one mail a week.

☞ Money by Draft, Express, Money Orders, or in Registered Letters, may be sent at our risk.

Address, GAZETTE,
PITTSBURGH, PENN'A

Personal.—Our sanctum was favored last night with a visit from Mr. C. D. Hess, the popular Manager of the Crosby Opera House, Chicago, late of the Opera House here. He is in excellent health, and enjoying the full tide of prosperity in the big western village. Mr. Hess came here to complete arrangements for the reopening of the Academy of Music as a dramatic temple a few weeks hence.

MARRIED.

JOHNSON—WOODSON.—On Thursday evening, January 9th, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. M. Graham, W. A. JOHNSON and Miss EMMA J. WOODSON, all of this city. No cards.

[We tender our very worthy friend, Mr. JOHNSON, our earnest and heartfelt congratulations. May his handsome young bride ever cling lovingly to him as ivy to the rock. May no wave of adversity break the current of their happiness, but may bright sunshine light their way and true happiness and contentment fill their hearts and abide forever with them.]

DAVIS—APGAR.—At the Fourth Congregational Church, Hartford, Connecticut, on Tuesday evening, January 7th, by the Rev. N. J. Burton, LOUIS L. DAVIS, of this city, and Miss JENNIE B., youngest daughter of the late J. L. Apgar, of Hartford, Ct.

DIED:

MILLIGAN.—In Allegheny City, January 8th, 1868, ELLEN S., wife of Rev. A. M. Milligan, aged 41 years.

Funeral will take place at 7½ o'clock on SATURDAY MORNING, to proceed to Union Depot.

JOHNSTON.—On Thursday, January 9th, at 9 o'clock A. M., MARY ANN, daughter of James and Caroline Johnston, aged 3 years, 8 months and 17 days.

Funeral to take place at two o'clock THIS AFTERNOON, from the residence of the parents, No. 124 Third street. All friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend.

UNDERTAKERS.

ALEX. AIKEN, UNDERTAKER No. 166 Fourth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. COFFINS, of all kinds; CRAPES, GLOVES, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Rooms open day and night. Hearse and Carriages furnished.
REFERENCES—Rev. David Kerr, D. D., Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D. D., Thomas Ewing, Esq., Jacob H. Miller, Esq.

ROBERT T. RODNEY, UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER, No. 45 Ohio St., Allegheny, and No. 80 Diamond Square, (by John Wilson & Bros.,) keeps always on hand the best Metal, Rosewood, Walnut and imitation Rosewood Coffins. Walnut Coffins from $25 upwards. Rosewood Coffins $20 upwards; all other Coffins in proportion. Carriages and Hearses furnished at low rates. Crape, Gloves, Plate and Engraving furnished gratis. Office open day and night.

EDWARD CZARNIECKI, UNDERTAKER. Office, No. 244 Ohio Street, Allegheny. Metallic, Rosewood and other Coffins, with a complete stock of funeral Furnishing Goods, on hand and furnished at shortest notice, at lowest prices. Sale and Livery Stables, corner of First and Middle Streets. Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Saddle Horses, &c., for hire.

WANTS.

WANTED.—A RARE CHANCE FOR GOOD AGENTS, BOTH MALE and FEMALE.—The Popular Edition of Dickens, now publishing by the Appletons, is selling fast. Nothing has been published which is so cheap, well printed and legible. Five volumes are out: "American Notes," 15 cents; "Christmas Stories," 25 cents; "Oliver Twist," 25 cents; "Nicholas Nickleby," 35 cents; "Pickwick Papers," 35 cents. To be completed in 17 vols. The entire works of Dickens, $4.50. Send for Circular of Special Terms to Agents. Good Agents wanted. Address D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, 443 and 445 Broadway, New York. WFM

WANTED—BOOK AGENTS.—A splendid chance for good Agents, Male and Female. The most elegant subscription book published, WORLD-NOTED WOMEN; or, TYPES OF WOMANLY ATTRIBUTES OF ALL LANDS AND AGES. Illustrated with seventeen large and elegant steel engravings. Agents wanted in all parts of the country to sell this valuable and elegant work. It is peculiarly suitable for lady agents, who could make large profits in canvassing for this, or other of our publications. Address D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, 443 & 445 Broadway, N. Y. WFM

[illegible] ROOMS in the GAZETTE BUILDING, with good light, can be had. Apply at once at the GAZETTE COUNTING ROOM.

TO LET—A large and substantial WAREHOUSE, on Water street, near Market. Rent moderate. Possession given on April 1st. Enquire of GEO. A. BERRY, Citizens National Bank.

TO LET—STORE ROOM, with Dwelling attached, situated on Ferry street, near Diamond alley. The dwelling has 6 rooms. Will be rented together. Enquire of HAYS & STEWART, No. 102 Liberty street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Two fine BAY HORSES, well matched and trained; one CARRIAGE, suitable for one or two horses; one TWO-HORSE WAGON, and a double set of HARNESS, nearly new. Enquire at the PENITENTIARY.

FOR SALE—HORSES.—AT HOWARD'S Livery and Sale Stable, one fine FAMILY HORSE (Bay); three DAPPLE GREY HORSES, one LARGE DRAUGHT HORSE; three BLACK MARES; two GREY MARES. FIRST STREET, near the Monongahela House.
☞ Horses bought and sold on commission.

FOR SALE.—House and Lot on corner of Manhattan and Adams streets, near Passenger Railway. Lot 44 by 127 feet. House frame, containing 7 rooms and good hall, well improved. House and Lot on Sheffield, near Bidwell street, Allegheny City. Lot 22 by 115 feet; house frame, contains hall, five rooms and good cellar; water and gas. Also, several small Houses and Lots in good location. Inquire of J. RUSH & CO., Beaver street, near Chesnut, Manchester.

FOR SALE—That well known TAVERN STAND, situate in the Fifth Ward, known as "Anderson Hall," adjoining the Market House, on Penn street. The building is three stories high, and most substantially built, containing ten large, commodious rooms, besides a large Concert Hall; a good stable on the back end of the lot, which is 25 by 100 feet deep. From the convenience of the locality, this house has established a permanent business, and in extent equal if not larger than any other house in the ward. No better paying property is now offering in the market. SILL & SHUTTERLY, Real Estate Agents. Butler street, Lawrenceville.

LOOK, AS YOU PASS BY, AT THE LARGE AND ELEGANT DISPLAY
DUNSEATH & HASLETT,
56 FIFTH STREET.
Are making of goods in their line. They have just received a new stock of
Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware,
SPECTACLES AND
Musical Boxes,
Which they are determined to sell at
VERY LOW PRICES.

HENRY G. HALE,
Merchant Tailor,
Cor. Penn and St. Clair Streets
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THE BEST HOLIDAY Gift is one of these Celebrated Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, on Exhibition and for sale by WM. SUMNER & CO., 27 Fifth Street.

OVERCOATINGS!
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An immense and choice assortment at
H. SMITH'S
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 96 WYLIE ST., corner of Federal,
(NEW BUILDING.)

☞ ORPHANS'
FAIR,
IN BASEMENT OF THE CATHEDRAL,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

FRIDAY, JAN. 10, 1868.

THE LEGISLATIVE LOCK-OUT.

When the canvass for Speaker of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg opened last year, the chances seemed to be largely in favor of Mr. QUAY, the Curtinian candidate. Apparently a heavy majority of the members were on his side. As time passed, man after man withdrew their support from him and went over to Mr. GLASS, his Cameronian competitor, until at length he was in a lean minority. Strong presumptive evidence existed that many of these changlings were bought with great sums of money, but no tangible proof of such corruption existed. Had it been attainable Mr. QUAY would have been at liberty—nay, a proper self-respect would have constrained him—to refuse to enter the Republican caucus or be bound by its decisions. In this condition of affairs Mr. QUAY, and the friends who remained true to him, went into the caucus, and when Mr. GLASS received a majority of their suffrages Mr. QUAY promptly moved to make his nomination unanimous. This was done, and not the slighest hitch occurred in perfecting the organization of the body.

As soon as the canvass opened this year, it was discovered that Mr. DAVIS, the Curtinian candidate for Speaker, was a long way ahead. A report was started that this was owing, in whole or in part, to the interposition of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Not a particle of proof was adduced to sustain this rumor. Not a particle was adducible. There was no truth in it whatever. In this section of the Commonwealth, Pennsylvania Railroad is a sort of mad-dog cry, which, when once raised, is supposed to justify any course that may be adopted in pursuance of it. In this case, it signally failed. So often has it been used that sensible people now stop and reflect, and demand evidence, before joining in the chase.

When Mr. MCCAMANT, the Cameronian candidate for Speaker, found he was distanced badly, and that no help was proffered, he and several of his supporters refused flatly to go into the Republican caucus. They carried out this determination. When the House assembled to proceed to the election of Speaker, Mr. MCCAMANT and his set scattered their votes upon three candidates of their own selection. This action of Mr. MCCAMANT stands in strong contrast to that of Mr. QUAY. It was a blunder, from the effects of which he will not be likely to recover.

It happened, unfortunately for Pittsburgh, for Allegheny county, and for the western counties generally, that the members who went into this revolt with Mr. MCCAMANT, came from their section, were champions of a liberal Free Railroad Law and of the restoration of the Connellsville charter, and justified their conduct by zeal for those measures. It is not our intention to impugn the honesty of their professions in behalf of these enactments, for we do not question their sincerity. But they made a most fatal mistake, and, as we believe, allowed other considerations to cloud their judgments as to the means by which these measures could be promoted.

We saw with humiliation what effect was produced on Republican members from eastern and northern counties. They said, this conduct is unreasonable, unjust, outrageous; and if this is the temper you evince and the methods you mean to pursue, you may get the legislation you desire as best you can. Some went farther, declaring they came on intending to vote for Freedom in Railroading and for the Connellsville bill, but would now oppose both. While we regretted both the conclusions, and the vehemence of these members, we could not help feeling they were sorely provoked.

The prospect of the passage of the two laws in question, brighter than ever before, two weeks ago, has suddenly passed under a cloud, and in consequence of the unwise conduct of members from this portion of the State. Look at a single fact. While these bolters were assuming to doubt the sincerity of Mr. DAVIS's professions of friendliness to a proper Free Railroad Law, and were covering up their mutiny, designed for other purposes, by this plea, Mr. DAVIS's inaugural address, in confident anticipation of his election, had been forwarded to the newspapers—was in type in this city of Pittsburgh—and was even stronger than Mr. GRAHAM's, which met fully the wishes of our people. What a dilemma does this single fact put the bolters in. But, take other facts, well known at Harrisburg. Mr. DAVIS had resolved to make Mr. WILSON, of our own county, Chairman of the Committee on Railroads, and to designate a majority of members who would act heartily with him. What could our people demand more? Surely they have full confidence in Mr. WILSON's trueness on these particular topics, as well as his general honesty. When such offers in our behalf, made in all sincerity, are contemned, and those who make them smitten in the face, what can our people expect? Do they expect to make friends, to secure auxiliaries, and to carry measures, by traducing men who are acting in good faith towards them? Men of Allegheny and all the Western counties! this violent and unreasonable policy must cease, or you will be isolated, cut off from sympathy and fellowship with the rest of the State. What can these nine bolters do for you or your interests after this fracas? They only repel those who would otherwise help you, and give those who are opposed to what you need and seek, opportunities and pretexts under cover of which you will be resisted and beaten.

* * *

—The recent destruction by fire of Farwell Hall, in Chicago, should recall public attention to the construction of public buildings of this character. In less than half an hour after the breaking out of the fire the galleries fell in. Suppose for one instant that the fire had taken place the previous evening, when the house was crowded to listen to Ole Bull. We would have had a tragedy to record before which Angela would dwindle, and which would have rivalled in horrors the story of the Cathedral of Santiago. Providence ordained that the fire should take place in the morning, but if it had been otherwise, even the most sturdy predestinarian must have shuddered. In our State we believe there is a law instructing all public places of amusement to have doors opening outward, but even this is not enforced, for we know of at least one hall in this city which has not complied with the regulation. While this Farwell Hall conflagration is still fresh in our minds, can not the public devise some means of rendering it possible to attend public entertainments with less hazard than now?

* * *

—In spite of the absence of the Wises and Pollards, the Richmond press is as warlike as ever. On Saturday two desperate encounters occurred in Richmond between men whose actions were such as to make us wonder what sort of persons they were, if we did not know that they are men of high social standing and members of the press and of the convention. Pistols, cudgels, fists and strong language were freely used by all parties, and the full details are such as can be heard any day at the Mayor's office of a large city.

* * *

—An English nobleman recently died and left in his will a small sum of money to be invested for the benefit of his parrot. The proceeds are to be spent in food for his birdship.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Work in the Horticultural Department.

It is well that out-of-door work sometimes ceases, or at least becomes so little pressing, that we have time to plan and think. While the general aspect of these notes is such as might lead one to suppose that they were reprinted from year to year, there is really no more painstaking work put into the paper than just here. Certain things, it is true, have to be repeated, and it is not easy to give directions to transplant cabbages in any great variety of language. In making up these notes we are obliged to have several distinct classes of readers in mind: those who cultivate entirely for profit, and those who grow plants for the love of it, and without regard to gain; those who are familiar with the ordinary operations of horticulture and only need to be reminded of the season in which to do them, and those who essay the simplest operation for the first time. Besides the routine directions it will be found that we each month incorporate much that is new under the different divisions, and answer in general terms many letters of inquiry. Horticulturists have always been in advance of farmers in availing themselves of the recorded experience of others, and we now have not only general treatises, but many excellent works upon special subjects, in which the various processes are treated more in detail than they can be by general writers. The past year has brought out works of great value in all departments of horticulture, and no one whose operations are upon any other than a very small scale can afford to be ignorant of the current literature of his favorite branch.—*Agriculturist.*

Orchard and Nursery.

Order Trees Early.—If one lives near a nursery it will sometimes pay him to give even an extra price for the privilege of digging his own trees.

Rabbits are troublesome, especially when the snow is on the ground. Among the various preventives blood has been found the most easy of application and as efficacious as any. One sprinkling will last all winter. If blood cannot be obtained readily, rub the trunks of the trees with liver or bloody meat, but this is more troublesome.

Mice work under cover; keep all rubbish away from the trees, and tramp down light snows. When there are not many trees it will pay to clasp the base of the trunks with a girdle of old tin, or sheet iron.

The Tent Caterpillar is one of the most destructive insects in the orchard, and one of the most readily controlled. The eggs may now be seen glued on as a band around the twigs near their ends. Get them off at any expense of time and labor.

Cions.—The sooner these are cut, the better, as experience has shown that a much larger proportion of early cut grafts will live than of those taken after they have been exposed to the severity of the winter: this is especially the case when the autumn has been unfavorable to the ripening of the wood. Label correctly, and pack in boxes of fresh saw-dust.

Root Grafting may be done; graft at the "collar" and never on the tips of roots. Waxed cotton twine is the most convenient tying material.

Map the Orchard.—We often advise this, and cannot do so too frequently; the best label will get lost or obliterated in time, and memory is not to be trusted. If a place is to be sold, a *named* orchard will add much to its value.

Nursery Stock may be headed back and shaped any time during winter when the weather is mild.

Why Not a Rhododendron?

Those who live in cities and towns have usually but a small lot to embellish, hence the necessity of getting the most out of it. The fitting out of such places is too often left to the care of a jobbing gardener who has more conceit than knowledge, and a small front yard is so cut up and filled with a confusion of things that it looks still smaller. We recently passed a place that struck us as particularly neat. A bit of nicely kept turf had in the centre a magnificent Rhododendron, six feet high, and nearly as wide. With its beautiful, broad, evergreen leaves, and an abundance of buds of full promise for next spring's flowers, it stood in marked contrast to the naked stems of the deciduous shrubs of the neighborhood. A single good plant like this will give more satisfaction than a crowd of shrubs, neither of which has a chance to develop itself. Good nursery grown Rhododendrons (and none others are likely to live) may now be had at from one to three dollars. They may be transplanted in spring or autumn.

Fruit Garden.

Whoever contents himself with a single variety of strawberry, currant, or other fruit, gets only half the satisfaction his garden is capable of affording, or, if he cultivates for market, only a portion of the profit he might otherwise receive.

With proper forethought in selecting early and late varieties, the season is extended. Now is the time to think of such matters, and to arrange for a succession of fresh fruit, from the time the earliest strawberry ripens, until the last winter pear and long-keeping grape is gone.

At the South, preparing the soil and even planting may go on, but in our colder climate but little can be done save preventing injury to trees by animals and horsemen, and in mild spells to prune such grape vines and currant bushes as have been neglected until now.

General Work, such as protecting trees, removing the eggs of insects, is hinted at under Orchard and Nursery.

Green and Hot-Houses.

An average temperature of 50° in the green-house, with a rise and fall of some 15° for the extremes of mid-day and night, will do for general collections.

Camellias and Azaleas now in bloom need liberal watering; those done flowering prune into shape.

Hyacinths and other bulbs may be brought into a warm place to keep up a bloom, and as soon as the flower fades, cut away the stalk.

Propagation of Verbeans, Heliotropes and other summer bedding stuff, may be carried on.

Seeds of Pansies, Stocks, Petunias, etc., are to be sown to furnish plants for spring flowering.

Oranges and Lemons are to be kept in a cool part of the house and only sparingly watered.

Frozen Plants in dwellings are often killed by kindness. Thaw them always in a cool room.

Insects need to be kept under from the start. Tobacco smoke, and the use of the thumb and finger, are generally sufficient remedies in small collections.

* * *

A MOTHER wishes to know what she shall do to secure agreeable manners in her children at the table. There are probably a good many mothers among our readers pressed with the same solicitude. Good breeding shows itself at the table more than elsewhere, for here we come to gratify an animal appetite, and without some painstaking to redeem its coarseness the repast is likely to be purely an animal exercise. Children learn more readily from example than from precept, and unless the parents are agreed in having a little formality at the table, it will be impossible to form decorous habits in the children. If the parents will observe the rules of good breeding themselves, there is very little difficulty in training the children. It helps the matter very much to have the table set in an orderly manner. Every article to be used upon the table should have its place and be in it at the beginning of the meal. It is a terrible annoyance to any well-bred person to have a perpetual running to the pantry or kitchen for some forgotten article. Then neatness in the appearance of the table helps neatness and order in the children. Clean table-cloths and napkins are contagious somewhat. The meals should be at fixed hours, and punctuality at the table should be insisted upon. Nothing should be allowed to intrude upon the time allotted to meals. It should be made a time of leisure and social enjoyment. Mental care and haste disturb digestion and make dyspeptics. There should be a few rules observed in good society laid down and enforced so early that the child will have no remembrance of a wrong way of using his knife and fork or handling his cup or goblet. Politeness is always to be insisted upon, and brothers and sisters should be made to study each other's happiness. This will make them agreeable in larger circles. Politeness often contributes more to one's success in life than brains or capital.—*American Agriculturist.*

* * *

SOME TIME ago the *Journal of Botany*, (English,) published the statement that four assistants in the Kew Herbarium resigned on account of ill-health, three of whom died, etc. This was copied in various papers, with such additions and improvements that made it apply to the Kew Gardens, and to plant culture generally. The article in its latest form is quite a bugbear, and has been sent us by a correspondent, who is evidently concerned at the statement that "In all gardens the health of the practical cultivators is exposed to certain degree of risk." So is the health of everybody everywhere. It may satisfy our friend "J" to know that the story has just this foundation. Of the assistants in the *Kew Herbarium*, not gardens, "Two, unfortunately, succumbed to constitutional ailments, of these one, at least, was seriously ill before he entered upon his duties; the other died in India; while a third was 'tomahawked' in Australia."

* * *

A SINGLE HANDFUL OF MANURE put into a hill of corn will often make the difference between four or five little "nubbins," and six or eight great plump ears that will shell their bulk of sound corn. A thousand handfuls count up heavily in the autumn corn crib. How many handfuls of manure are daily lost in your stock yard that might be saved in nice order by a little care in heaping up, and covering from washing rain? These handfuls of manure are more valuable to the cultivator than the separate grains of gold that the miner, with careful toil, gathers and washes from the earth and sand bank. He hunts, gathers and saves them all, and thus accumulates his "pile." Philosophical, successful cultivators can see the glitter of gold even in the manure heap; they only wait a little longer than the miner for the pure gold to be washed out by the growing process, instead of in the wash pan. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

How to Keep Up Your Hay Crop.—A farmer who had been in the habit of selling his hay for many years in succession, being asked how he kept up his hay crop without manuring or cultivating his land, replied, "I never allowed the after swath to be cut." If this rule was generally followed there would be less said about running out of grass fields or short crops of hay. Some farmers feed off every green thing and compel their cattle to pull up and gnaw off the roots of the grass. Cutting rowen is certain death to hay crops. A farmer had better buy hay at forty dollars per ton than ruin his hay field by close grazing. The general treatment of grass land in this respect is wrong and expensive, and should be abandoned as a matter of profit and economy.—*Wisconsin Farmer.*

A central New York lady vouches for the following receipts:

Bottled Yeast.—Boil down one quart of hops in two quarts of water, one-half; boil and mash twelve potatoes to add to this liquid; add one cup of sugar, a table-spoonful of flour, one-half cup of salt.

Rye and Indian Bread.—Two quarts of indian meal to one of rye; put the corn meal into your bread pan, with a little salt and molasses, wet it with scalding water, and be sure that it is scalded, working it at the same time with a spoon. When lukewarm add the rye, a cup full of good yeast, and mix it up with water not very stiff, knead it into loaves, let it stand to rise, and bake it in a moderate oven.

Buns or Rolls.—Thicken one quart of warm water or milk, add a little salt, one half cup of melted butter, and one cup of good yeast; make into biscuits for morning, or into an oval roll, and draw a deep cut. If not very light, add a little soda.

The Working People.

It is announced from Washington that several employers have notified their mechanics that they must reduce their wages, and as the Government is reducing its force at the arsenals and at the navy yard in that city, there are many persons out of employment. The woodchoppers in the employment of the Salisbury (Conn.) iron manufacturers are now paid from fifty to sixty cents a cord. Last winter the pay was from $1 to $1,50 a cord. The *Fall River Times* states that the factory operatives of that city held a meeting on Tuesday evening last, to consider the question of the reduction of wages in the Fall River Mills, and what should be the proper action of the body in view of that circumstance. Several gentlemen spoke, mostly in a pacific strain, the general sentiment being opposed to striking, and advising that no more of the operatives should turn out until all reasonable measures had been tried to effect a compromise with the mill-owners. Upon a statement from the spinners that a petition or memorial had been drawn up, and was to be sent to the corporations of the several cotton mills, asking a diminution of one-half in the reduction made in wages in the different rooms of the factories, a resolution was adopted that the spinners draw up a similar paper and present it at the same time to the corporations, asking that the reduction be diminished one-half, or that the mills run four days a week at the old rates of payment. The *Fall River Times* hopes that some amicable arrangement will be made, for if it should fail a great deal of misery must ensue. The wages dispute in the iron trade of the North of England is assuming a somewhat serious aspect. It was generally anticipated that the men would accept the reduction of ten per cent., but a strike has taken place at several places, indicating an intention to contest the reduction. The proprietors of the leading iron works in South Wales have given notice of a reduction of wages—probably ten per cent.—at the end of 1867.

—An unbroken railway communication now exists between New York and the base of the Rocky Mountains, a distance of over two thousand miles. A temporary railway bridge, recently erected across the Missouri river at Omaha, was the last link of this line constructed.

You May be Too Late.

Be warned in time. Diseases like Indigestion and Dyspepsia are not to be trifled with. There is such a thing as being too late in these matters. Inflammation, or Scirrhus Cancer, or some other dangerous disease may ensue, when all restoratives, no matter how potent, would be ineffectual. Do not delay then. When the symptoms of Dyspepsia are first experienced, resort at once to the great restorative medicine, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, and you will be safe. But few disorders have greater suffering and if not in itself immediately dangerous, it is the source of many deadly maladies. Even if it did not tend to greater evil, the mental and physical misery it produces is alone a sufficient reason why no pains should be spared to prevent or cure it. In no country on the face of the globe is it so completely domesticated as in our own, where it is found in nearly every household. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS act directly upon the digestive organs, correct and tone the stomach and give renewed vitality to the system, acting delightfully upon the nerves and soothing the brain, renders them effectual as a mental medicine, as well as a genial stomachic. If taken as a preventive, they will be found particularly well suited to the diseases arising from the unhealthy season of the year, and their use will prevent the creeping, unpleasant sensation often complained of when the chills and fever seize upon the patient.

Have You Cough!

Have you Sore Throat?

Have you Hemorrhage of the Lungs?

Have you Croup or Hives?

Have you Bronchitis?

Have you Consumption?

Have you Asthma?

Have you Pains in your Breast or Side?

Have you Hectic Fever?

Have you Whooping Cough?

Have you Pleurisy Pains?

Is your Breathing Obstructed?

Have you any Pulmonary Affection?

If you have any of the diseases enumerated above, Dr. Keyser's Pectoral is a sure cure in the early stages, and a relief in the last stages. Dr. Keyser has cured bad cases of lung disease with his Pectoral alone. Prepared and sold at 140 Wood street.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT CONSULTING OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 120 PENN STREET, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

December 31st, 1867.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 54 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

HEALING WITHOUT DRUGS.

The true curative plan of natural healing art is based entirely upon physiological principles—upon the ACTIVITY OF FUNCTIONS in appropriating or using the LIFE SUSTAINERS, and their nutrient value being assimilated in a manner that is potent in the BANISHMENT OF DISEASE from the system. But before we can heal through the inherent vital properties of the tissues, we bring the NATIONAL MATERIA MEDICA to bear, in DRAWING OUT THE DISEASE MEDICINES, and morbid materials through the activity of the depurating channels, secretory provisions and safety valves, with which the system is bountifully supplied. But when these are either obstructed or not understood, the penalty is the same; therefore instead of quaking lest we die before we have gained more money than we can use, it is our highest policy to learn first the laws of righteousness in the bodily tabernacle, in order that we may live to inherit our natural wealth of happiness. By our normal tonics, alteratives, stimulants, sedatives, &c., we get the FRIENDLY changes of vital action, without the corrosive wounds inflicted by drugs. By a correct dealing with causes in the province of disease, we eradicate the whole catalogue of parasites, among which are tape worm, erratic worm, &c.; also, tumors, cancers, ulcers, abscesses, dropsy, insanity, diseases of the bones or mollities, ostium and fragilitas ostium, deafness, liver complaint, dyspepsia, gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, and in short every disease that flesh is heir to, provided our remedial plan is strictly adhered to. We do not expect to please all. But those who have been the victims of the empyricism and ingenious lingo of similia similibus curantur, and contraria contrariis curantur practices; and now with PHYSICAL REDEMPTION, in its broadest sense, can try the Vis-Conservatrix Naturae Method, by giving us a call, at No. 50 CENTRE AVENUE, Pittsburgh.

de4:h9

NEW CONSIGNMENTS.

200 bbls Peach Blow Potatoes;	
25 bbls Apples;	
15,000 lbs Dried Apples;	
25 lbs Dried Peaches;	
20,000 lbs Tennessee Peanuts;	
200 boxes Hamburgh and Factory Cheese;	
10 bbls Canned Fruits;	
30 bbls Prime Navy Beans;	
10 bbls Hominy;	
5 bbls Sorghum;	
30 bbls White Corn Meal;	
50 bags No. 1 Lard;	
50 pkgs Choice Table Butter;	
10 bbls Eggs;	
15 bushels Prime Clover Seed;	
10 bbls Refined Cider;	
50 bbls Cider Vinegar;	
For sale by	GRAFF & REITER.

j7:h6

PRODUCE—In store and arriving—

5,000 bush. Corn & Oats;	200 bbls. choice Apples;
800 bush. Corn Meal;	50 bush. Bright Peaches;
3,000 " Oats;	Dried Peache;
2,500 " Ear Corn;	30 " Pared "
300 " Dry Sh'd Corn	200 bxs. prime Cheese;
100 bbls. Rye Flour;	400 bbls. P. Potatoes;
100 " Family Flour;	60 bush. small Beans;
200 bush. Clover Seed;	60 " sweet Cider;
30 " Timothy Seed;	50 gals. Blacko'y Wine
2,000 lbs. Roll Butter;	50 bbl. Rosin;
2,000 " Packed "	50 tons Hay, to arrive;

With full stock of Groceries. In store, for sale.

ja7 H. RIDDLE, 183 Liberty street.

SMOKED SALMON.—100 lbs. Extra Smoked Salmon, just received from Boston, and for sale by the pound, at the Family Grocery store of

JNO. A. RENSHAW,
Corner Liberty and Hand Streets.

ja9

RIDLEY'S STEAM CANDY.—Broken, assorted sticks and Vanilla Cream, in papers, and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of

JOHN A. RENSHAW,
Corner Liberty and Hand street.

ja9

TEXAS PECANS—15 bbls. to arrive on steamer America, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

ja9

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—Stencil Tool Samples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY BRIDGE COMPANY, Hand street, January 8th, 1868.

DIVIDEND—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of

Four Dollars on Each Share

Of the Capital Stock, payable forthwith, at the Citizens National Bank. R. K. WILSON, Treasurer.

ja9:178

NOTICE.—Holders of Stock Certificates in THE FEDERAL OIL COMPANY, not regularly transferred on Books of the Company, will please present them immediately at the office of the subscriber, corner of Duquesne Way and Hancock streets, for transfer. It is thought advisable to dispose of the property, (real and personal,) and divide proceeds among stockholders. Resolutions to this effect have been passed by the Board, and paper conferring authority for signature of stockholders will be found at the office of

A. B. MILLS, Secretary,

Pittsburgh, January 9th, 1868. ja9:172

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 4, 1867.

DIVIDEND No. 16—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared the regular Quarterly Dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½) free of Government Tax, on the Capital Stock, for the quarter ending December 31st, and the semi-annual Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½) less Government Tax, on the First Mortgage Bonds, payable on and after Thursday, 16th day of January, 1868, at the office of WINSLOW LANIER & CO., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine street, to those registered at New York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The Transfer Books will close on Saturday, 28th inst., at 3 P. M., and re-open on Friday, January 17th, 1868.

By order of the Board.

ja4:177 F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

HOLMES, BELL & CO.,

ANCHOR COTTON MILLS,

PITTSBURGH.

Manufacturers of Heavy, Medium and Ligh

ANCHOR AND MAGNOLIA

SHEETINGS AND BATTING.

ALLEGHENY CITY ELECTION OFFICERS

TAKE NOTICE.

Resolution of the Committee on Finance:

RESOLVED, That the Election Boards of each Ward are hereby respectfully instructed to insist, at the ensuing municipal election in their respective Wards, upon the charter qualification of voters, to wit: "That the freemen of said City of Allegheny, citizens of this Commonwealth, who have resided within the bounds of said city at least six months immediately preceding the election, and WITHIN ONE YEAR PAID A CITY TAX ASSESSED IN SAID CITY, shall," &c. (See City Code, page 17, paragraph 13, section 1.)

By order of the Committee on Finance.

ja10:75 D. MACPHERSON, Clerk.

BUY THE BEST & CHEAPEST

PIANO AND ORGAN.

Schomacker's Gold Medal Piano,

AND

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGAN.

THE SCHOMACKER PIANO combines all the latest valuable improvements known in the construction of a first class instrument, and has always been awarded the highest premium wherever exhibited.

Its tone is full, sonorous and sweet.

The workmanship, for durability and beauty, surpass all others.

Prices from $50 to $150, (according to style and finish,) cheaper than all other so-called first class Piano.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGAN

Stands at the head of all reed instruments in producing the most perfect pipe quality of tone of any similar instrument made in the United States. It is simple and compact in construction, and not liable to get out of order.

CARPENTER'S PATENT "VOX HUMANA TREMOLO" is only to be found in this Organ. Price from $100 to $550. All guaranteed for five years.

BARR, KNAKE & BUETTLER,

ja8 No. 12 ST. CLAIR STREET.

STEUBENVILLE

FEMALE SEMINARY.

The Second Quarter of the Winter Session will Begin

JANUARY 13TH, 1868.

Pupils are admitted at any time. The terms have been reduced to suit the hardness of the times and the scarcity of money. The cost per quarter—12 weeks—is barely $50, including Boarding, Furnished Room, Washing and Tuition in the common branches. Extra charges are made for Music, Painting, French and other Languages.

For catalogue apply to

Rev. C. C. BEATTY, D.D., LL.D.,
Superintendent;

Or, Rev. A. M. REED, A. M., Principal.

de24:ll

A GREAT FAMILY CONVENIENCE.

A new and novel arrangement for having

HOT WATER BOILERS

attached to the back end of common cook stoves, so that the waste heat which goes up the stove-pipe heats all the water needed in an ordinary sized family, by passing the blaze directly through the boiler, which sits over the pipe hole of the stove. This new arrangement can be put on to any No. 7, 8 or 9 common Cooking Stove, of any manufacture. Any person having a TELEGRAPH, VICTORY, BLACK OAK, BEAUTY or UNION STOVE, or almost any other Cook Stove made in the Union, can have Boilers attached to their Stoves, including the Attachment, the Boiler and Lids, and Stub Cock, for the moderate cost of SEVEN DOLLARS.

BISSELL & CO.,

No. 235 LIBERTY STREET,

Manufacturers of the Triumph Cook Stove.

BEAUTIFUL PRESENTS

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

FINE PARIAN STATUETTES.
CHINA AND BOHEMIAN VASES.
ELEGANT BREAKFAST, DINNER and TEA SETS.

Also, a large assortment of Decorated English and French

CHINA TOILET SETTS,

New patterns, of our own importation, just opened and for sale at reduced rates, at

22 Wood Street.

HENRY HIGBY.

de6:112

GLASS SHADES AND STANDS.

JUST OPENED, AT 22 WOOD ST.,

OVAL AND ROUND SHADES,

With and without stands, of all sizes and heights. Also,

LOOKING GLASS STANDS,

FOR LILY AND SKELETON LEAVES.

For sale at reduced rates.

HENRY HIGBY.

de6:113

BLACK ALPACCAS,

PLAID POPLINS,

FRENCH MERINOS,

MOUSLIN DE LAINES,

FRENCH CHINTZES.

For sale at a great reduction in price, by

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH STREET.

ja8

AT EATON'S,

17 Fifth Street,

GENT'S UNDERWEAR,

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S HOSE,

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS,

And EMBROIDERIES, &c.,

At greatly reduced prices.

ja7

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

A PERPETUAL SCHOLARSHIP

IN SAID COLLEGE,

FOR SALE BY

STEEL & WILSON,

Brokers and Real Estate Agents,

ja9 No. 66 Smithfield street.

WOOD AND FIFTH STREET

Sewer Assessment.

The assessment for constructing the WOOD AND FIFTH STREET SEWER has been left in my hands for collection, and should be paid on before February 1st, 1868, in order to save costs.

SAMUEL ALLINDER,

ja7:144 City Treasurer.

WE WILL KEEP ON HAND and make to order all kinds of Spring and plain WAGONS, CARTS, DRAYS, WHEELBARROWS, TRUCKS, LOCUST HUBS, And TURNED SPOKES, HAY RAKES and FORKS. At DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS, near the Penitentiary, Allegheny City.

ja6:n9 CHAMBERS, FORRESTER & CO.

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE.

A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 62 GRANT STREET.

The duties of this school will be resumed on January 2d. The Musical Department is now in successful operation, under the direction of Prof. ROHBOCK.

For information or admission address

de31:129 Rev. R. J. COSTER, Rector.

FORTY-FIVE ORGANS

AND MELODEONS,

Direct from the Factories of Geo. A. Prince & Co., Treat, Linsley & Co., and Prescott Bros., at prices from $75 upwards. Call and examine this splendid new stock, at

BLUME'S MUSIC STORE,

43 Fifth street, second door above Wood.

de31:0

100,000, 100,000, 100,000.

Just received, the above amount of

BROOM HANDLES,

Which will be disposed of at low rates, to the trade.

W. M. GORMLY, Wholesale Grocer,

ja79 271 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

WATCHES.

A good assortment of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

For sale by J. R. REED & CO.

INDIA RUBBER CLOTHING, of every description; also, Baptismal Pants, Fishing Boots, &c., at 26 and 28 St. Clair street.

no2l J. & H. PHILLIPS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,

NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS AND SEEDSMEN,

SEED STORE—112 SMITHFIELD STREET, opposite Post Office, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Greenhouses at Oakland. Nurseries on Squirrel Hill.

ja10

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

SHEPHARD'S

Steam Cracker & Biscuit Factory,

317 Liberty St., Pittsburgh,

Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of

Confectionery,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS, NUTS, &c., &c.

BELVIDERE FOR SALE—Nine eligible Lots, five of which are fifty feet front, ranging from one hundred and forty-five to one hundred and seventy-four feet in depth.

Three lots, forty feet front, ranging from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and thirty-five feet in depth.

One lot one hundred and eighty-six feet front, on which is the BELVIDERE HOTEL, and contains two acres and twenty one perches, with grapery covering one acre and a half, in fine cultivation. There is on this lot stabling for thirty-six horses, and other outbuildings, and a never failing running spring, with capacity to supply seven dozen families.

This property will be offered at public sale on easy terms, MONDAY, January 20th, at two o'clock P. M.

Trains will leave Federal Street Western Pennsylvania Railroad Depot at 1:55 P. M.

ja10 A. MCILWAINE, Auct'r.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

BLEACHED MUSLINS.

PILLOW CASE MUSLINS.

WIDE BLEACHED SHEETING.

WIDE UNBLEACHED SHEETING.

HEAVY UNBLEACHED MUSLINS.

PRINTS, DELAINES, GINGHAMS.

BED CHECK, TICKING.

TABLE LINEN, IRISH LINEN.

COTTON DIAPER; SHIRT FRONTS.

TOWELS AND TOWELING.

HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES, HOSIERY,

TRIMMINGS, NOTIONS, &c.

FRENCH MERINO, POPLINS,

COBURGS, ALPACCAS,

CASSIMERES, JEANS, SATINETS,

SHAWLS, BOULEVARD SKIRTS,

BALMORAL and HOOP SKIRTS,

BLANKETS, &c., &c.,

A Large Stock, Well Assorted,

AT VERY LOW PRICES,

Wholesale and Retail, at

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 & 182 Federal St., Allegheny.

ja8

PROPOSALS FOR

STATE PRINTING.

Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth, entitled "An Act in relation to Public Printing," approved the ninth day of April, A. D. 1856, and the supplement thereto, approved 25th February, 1862, notice is hereby given that the Speaker of the Senate and House of Representatives of said Commonwealth will receive sealed proposals until twelve o'clock at noon of the

Fourth Tuesday of February, 1868,

For doing the Public PRINTING AND BINDING, for the term of three years, from the first day of July next, at a certain rate per centum below the rates specified in said Act relating to ninth day of April, A. D. 1856, and according to the mode and manner and conditions specified in said act and the several supplements thereto.

Said proposals to specify the rate per centum on the whole of the rates of the said act taken together, and not a specification of the rate per centum below the rates on each item.

The following is the form of proposals for the State Printing and Binding:

I, ————, propose to do all the State Printing and Binding in the manner and in all respects subject to the provisions of the Act of the ninth of April, A. D. 1856, and the several supplements thereto, for the period of three years, from the first day of July next, at the rate of ——— per centum below the rates specified in said act; and should the State Printing and Binding, as aforesaid, be allotted to me, I will be ready forthwith with bond, and approved sureties, as required by the act approved 25th February, 1862, for the faithful performance of the work so allotted," which said proposals shall be signed, and together with the bond required, shall be sealed up and endorsed "Proposals for Public Printing and Binding," and shall be directed to the said Speakers, and be delivered to one or both of them as aforesaid, to be opened, announced and allotment made on the 28th day of January, 1868, agreeably to the provisions of the said act of ninth of April, 1856, and the several supplements thereto.

F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

JANUARY 6th, 1868. ja7:145

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Will Open This Day,

A FRESH INVOICE

Of Those Elegant and Sweetly Perfumed

Scotch Plaid Handkerchief

AND GLOVE BOXES.

AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES!

Our customers will please bear in mind that this will be our LAST INVOICE THIS SEASON and as those goods have always been the most popular and useful

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

In the market, they will at once see the importance of making their selection immediately.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 Fifth Street.

de31:136

VASES,

COLOGNE SETS

FANCY CHINA,

Parian Statuettes,

BOHEMIAN GLASS

And other STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, in great variety,

For The Holidays,

100 Wood Street.

RICHARD E. BREED & CO.

de16:

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,

STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS

AND AUCTIONEERS.

Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds, and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate, Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms.

Particular attention paid, as heretofore, to the sale of Real Estate at private sale.

Sales of Real Estate in the country attended.

Office, 152 FOURTH STREET. oc23

SILVER WARE.

Tea Sets, Water Pitchers,
Castors, Cake Baskets,
Waiters, Berry Dishes,
Syrup Pitchers, Spoons,
Forks, Card Cases,
Soup Ladles, &c.,

For sale by J. R. REED & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of

SMITHSON, PALMER & CO.

Has this day, JANUARY 9th, 1868, been dissolved by mutual consent, J. S. PALMER and THOMAS PHILLIPS having sold their entire interest to I. O. VANHOOK and J. BRUCE MCCLELLAND. The business of the concern will be settled only by and out under by H. B. SMITHSON, I. O. VANHOOK and J. BRUCE MCCLELLAND, under the firm name of

SMITHSON, VANHOOK & M'CLELLAND.

H. B. SMITHSON,
J. S. PALMER,
T. PHILLIPS.

We cheerfully recommend to the favorable consideration of our former patrons, our successors, who will continue the business at the old stand, 55 and 57 Fifth street.

J. S. PALMER,
T. PHILLIPS.

ja10 176 FMW

FOR 30 DAYS LONGER,

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.

WILL CONTINUE TO OFFER

THEIR ENTIRE STOCK

AT

DECIDED BARGAINS!

Embroideries;

Gloves, Hosiery;

Woolen Goods;

Hoop Skirts, Corsets;

Boulevard & Balmoral Skirts;

Ladies' and Gent's Underwear;

Gent's Furnishing Goods;

Silk and Broche Scarfs,

AT

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

77 & 79

MARKET STREET.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR

BISMARCK PAPER COLLARS.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!

I have received the largest, the cheapest, and the best assortment of

SKATES,

Ever offered in this city. Skates ranging in price, strapped complete, from ONE DOLLAR up to THIRTY DOLLARS PER PAIR. Also, very superior quality of

LADIES' SKATES

Some of them the finest Skates made in America. I have a comfortable room connected with my store, where Ladies can fit on their Skates before purchasing, so that they will not be annoyed in fitting them on when they reach the ice.

FOR SALE BY

JAMES BOWN,

de3:TUF 136 Wood street.

CLOSING OUT SALE

OF

LADIES' FURS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

M'CORD & CO.,

131 WOOD STREET.

ja1

The Highest Market Price

PAID FOR

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER,

COUPONS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

J. F. STARK & CO., Bankers,

Cor. WOOD AND THIRD STREETS.

my5:d66:WF

H. KIRKPATRICK,

PRACTICAL

BOOK-KEEPER AND ACCOUNTANT,

OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE, WILL ATTEND TO OPENING AND CLOSING MERCHANTS' BOOKS. Single Entry Books Closed and Re-Opened by Double Entry. Deranged Books accurately adjusted. PARTNERSHIP SETTLEMENTS made out in a thorough business style. Office on third floor, Apollo Building, No. 80 FOURTH STREET. de5:h46

F. W. C. FELD,

DEALER IN

GLUE, CURLED HAIR,

Tanners' Scraps, Ceroons,

CATTLE TAILS,

Bones, Neat's Foot Oil, &c.,

Office and Warehouse—No. 124 SMITHFIELD STREET, (nearly opposite the Post Office,)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

TEAS! TEAS!

Just received, a large and choice lot of fresh

TEAS,

AT FRANCE'S TEA MART,

No. 15 Diamond, Pittsburgh,

Which are being retailed at prices that will defy competition from any and every source. Give them a trial and you will be satisfied.

WM. FRANCE & SON,

no9 15 Diamond, Pittsburgh.

J. D. MATTHEWS,

STAMP AND STENCIL CUTTER,

331 Liberty Street, opposite Wood.

BRANDING IRONS, STAMPS AND STENCIL MARKING PLATES, ALPHABETS AND FIGURES, in Steel or Copper, at shortest notice and the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE. We defy competition.

AGENTS WANTED. no22:h44

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

REINEMAN,

MEYRAN

& SIEDLE,

Jewelers,

42 FIFTH STREET,

BEG LEAVE TO ANNOUNCE that owing to the destruction, by fire, on Friday morning, of their New Store room, No. 42 Fifth street, they will not be able to open out on MONDAY, December 16th, as previously announced, but would inform their friends and the public in general that their new and unusually large and elegant stock of fine

GOLD AND SILVER GOODS,

WATCHES, DIAMONDS,

CLOCKS, PLATED WARE, &C.,

That were designed especially for the new store will now be opened out at our present location,

No. 29 Fifth Street,

NEXT TO BANK BLOCK.

And in order to give our patrons facilities to examine our

IMMENSE NEW STOCK,

We have immediately enlarged our present store, where we would invite the public to call and examine our GOODS AND PRICES before purchasing elsewhere.

As it will probably take three months to refit the new store, and not having room for our large stock, we will sell everything at

Greatly Reduced Prices.

de24:197

CLEARANCE SALE

OF

CARPETS!

FOR

Thirty Days.

WE have on hand a large stock of the best and newest styles of Foreign and Domestic Carpets, imported and selected with special reference to Pittsburgh trade. We are determined to sell off at a sacrifice, for Cash. It includes the richest Wiltons, Best Velvets, Tapestry and Body Brussels, in Parlor styles, and imported direct from the best Foreign Manufacturers, to be sold at less than present Importers prices in New York. Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpets, in neat designs, for Chambers, from the best domestic Mills, at less than Factory Prices. Common Carpets at 25 cents per yard. Oil Cloths, of every width and quality.—Druggets, for covering Carpets, much below the present cost of importation.

Hotel Keepers, House Furnishers, and all who will possibly need Carpets for the coming season, will do well to secure the bargains of our Great Special Clearance Sale, which we are confident are unequalled elsewhere.

N. B.—Our Upholsterers can now do House-furnishing with the most careful workmanship without the confusion and disappointment unavoidable in the Spring Months. All interested are urged to call at No. 23 FIFTH STREET, to inspect our prices and styles.

OLIVER

McCLINTOCK

& COMPANY

de28

SELLING OFF AT COST

AT

ROBERTS & SHERRATT'S,

61 Smithfield Street,

OUR STOCK OF HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS,

STOVES, FENDERS,
COAL VASES,
FIRE IRONS
and STANDS,

A Good Chance to Purchase Presents.

de21

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM

Iron Broker,

124 First Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Donaghmore, Josephine, Isabella, Duncannon, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and Oliphant's C. B. Charcoal PIG IRONS.

Consignments and orders respectfully solicited.

$20,000 DOLLARS—$20,000.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Dec. 5th, 1867.

WANTED, to negotiate a

Loan of $20,000,

For a term of years. Interest payable semi-annually.

Apply to

R. B. FRANCIS,
City Controller.

de5:14

SUNDRIES.

100 boxes Goshen Cheese;	
75 " Factory do;	
200 " Hamburg do;	
100 casks Pearlash;	
100 " Soda Ash;	
50 " Refined Soda Ash;	
200 bbls. White Lime;	
200 pkgs. Mackerel, Trout White & Fish;	
200 pigs Lead;	
20 bbls. Manganese;	
30 " Fire Clay;	
In store and for sale by	
de6	J. B. CANFIELD & SON.

BANK STATEMENTS.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT

OF THE

PEOPLES' NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

JANUARY 6, 1868.

ASSETS.

Notes and bills discounted	$ 839,697 04
U. S. Securities, at cost	909,240 65
Real Estate and Banking House Furniture	62,981 87
Legal Tender Notes, Checks, &c.	252,475 27
Due by Banks and Bankers	102,464 01
Expenses and taxes	12,234 70
	$2,223,345 72

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,000,000 00
Circulation	800,000 00
Due Depositors	288,040 60
Specie	1,060 28
Due to Banks and Bankers	10,608 35
Surplus Fund and Profits	122,946 77
Dividends Unpaid	750 00
	$2,223,345 72

I hereby certify that the above is a true abstract from the quarterly report to the Comptroller of the Currency.

F. M. GORDON,

ja8:j59 Cashier.

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS,

DECEMBER 31, 1867.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 75,000 00
Due Depositors	344,914 84
Contingent Fund	4,695 24
	$424,650 08

ASSETS.

Bonds, Mortgages	$362,773 18
Bills Receivable	45,810 00
Cash	25,598 90
Office Fixtures	468 00
	$424,650 08

D. E. McKINLEY, Treasurer.

The undersigned Auditing Committee respectfully report that they have examined the books and assets of the Bank, and find the above statement to be correct.

A. BRADLEY,
F. R. BRUNOT,
JOHN SCOTT.

ja8:j70

QUARTERLY STATEMENT

OF THE

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

January 6th, 1868.

RESOURCES.

Notes and Bills Discounted	$ 500,687 67
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure circulation	500,000 00
Other U. S. Bonds	30,000 00
Specie and other Lawful Money	175,773 78
Due by Banks	82,050 43
Real Estate and Banking House	43,597 75
Expenses and Premiums	481 79
Furniture and Fixtures	3,668 00
	$1,335,827 42

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 500,000 00
Surplus Fund and Earnings	25,567 17
Circulation	448,500 00
Due Depositors	$280,364 74
Due Banks and Bankers	64,406 11—344,770 85
Dividends unpaid	16,659 00
	$1,335,827 04

I certify that the above is a true abstract from the statement made to the Comptroller of the Currency.

ja3 JOS. H. HILL, Cashier.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT

OF

THE CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK.

PITTSBURGH, January 6, 1868.

ASSETS.

Notes and Bills Discounted	$1,135,426 43
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	514,000 00
Other U. S. Securities	1,500 00
Specie	9,487 87
Legal Tender Notes	222,000 00
National Bank Notes	11,400 00
State Bank Notes	109 00
Fractional Currency, Cents, &c.	4,176 79
Remittances and other Cash Items	8,638 62
Due from National Banks	97,461 46
Due from other Banks and Bankers	6,961 29
Expenses	2,763 56
Real Estate and Bond and Mortgage	41,394 94
	$2,053,127 06

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 800,000 00
National Circulation	444,000 00
State Circulation	20,000 00
Depositors	636,116 81
Dividends	16,056 02
Earnings	137,974 23
	$2,053,187 06

I hereby certify that the above is a true abstract from the Quarterly Report made to the Comptroller of the Currency.

ja7 J. E. BEADY, Jr., Cashier.

QUARTERLY REPORT

OF THE

FARMERS DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK.

PITTSBURGH, January 6, 1868.

ASSETS.

Bills and Notes Discounted	$1,158,699 97
Banking House, Lot and Furniture	16,000 00
United States Bonds	300,000 00
Remittances	14,958 53
Due from Banks and Bankers	91,104 74
Coin, Legal Tender Notes, Checks, &c	435,544 22
	$2,016,298 56

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 300,000 00
Circulation	270,000 00
Profit and Loss	163,525 68
Deposits	1,187,870 90
Due Banks and Bankers	97,781 00
	$2,019,298 56

I certify that the above is a correct abstract from the Report made to the Comptroller of the Currency.

ja7:j57 R. A. GEORGE, Cashier.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT

OF THE

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

JANUARY 6TH, 1868.

ASSETS.

Loans and Discounts	$ 589,683 58
U. S. Bonds to secure Nat. Circ'n	500,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	175,600 00
Due by Banks and Bankers	45,891 53
Cash Items	17,161 54
Legal Tender Notes and Specie	120,449 00
	$1,447,784 65

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 500,000 00
Contingent Fund	26,000 00
Earnings	10,121 18
National Circulation	446,498 00
State Circulation	21,814 00
Due Depositors	165,059 47
Dividends Unpaid	48,292 00
	$1,447,784 65

I certify that the above is a true abstract from the report made to the Comptroller of the Currency.

JOHN G. MARTIN,

ja7 Cashier.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT

OF THE

MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK.

PITTSBURGH, January 6th, 1868.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 800,000 00
M. & M. Bank State Circulation	30,091 00
Do. National Bank Circulation	637,852 00
Due Depositors	348,132 22
Due other Banks	63,898 38
Dividends Unpaid	1,686 50
Profits and Earnings	241,160 99
	$2,131,022 05

ASSETS.

Notes and Bills Discounted	$ 824,749 49
Banking House	28,358 45
Specie and Legal Tender Notes	$203,506 54
National Currency	33,300 00—236,846 54
Due by other Banks	191,068 57
U. S. Government Securities	850,000 00
	$2,131,022 05

The above is a correct abstract from Quarterly Return.

JOHN SCOTT, Jr.,

ja7:j61 Cashier.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT

OF THE

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.

PITTSBURGH, January 6th, 1868.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$480,875 67
United States Bonds, &c	406,000 00
Legal Tender and Bank Notes, Cash Items, &c.	120,722 44
Specie	12,895 27
Furniture and Fixtures	4,500 00
Expenses	868 76
Due from Banks and Bankers	70,215 40
	$1,074,876 94

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$400,000 00
Circulation Issued	350,000 00
Due Depositors	285,876 21
Surplus Fund and Profits	39,000 73
	$1,074,876 94

The above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CYRUS CLARKE, Jr.,

ja7:j67 Cashier.

QUARTERLY REPORT

OF THE

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 6, 1868.

ASSETS.

Notes and Bills Discounted	$552,892 37
Bonds and Mortgages	51,891 50
United States Bonds Deposited to Secure Circulation	500,000 00
Specie and other Lawful Money	128,494 25
Circulating Notes of other Nat'l Banks	21,846 00
Circulating Notes of other State Banks	623 00
Cash Items, Clearing House Checks, &c.	82,460 83
Due by Banks and Bankers	146,487 71
Real Estate	69,705 14
Expenses	64 50
	$1,524,555 30

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$500,000 00
National Circulation	434,970 00
State Circulation	18,479 00
Individual Deposits	379,184 66
Dividends unpaid	27,902 39
Surplus Fund and Earnings	149,175 43
Due to Banks and Bankers	14,834 52
	$1,524,555 30

I certify that the above is a true abstract of the statement made to the Comptroller of the Currency.

ja7:j68 R. W. MACKEY, Cashier.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTLES

At the Pittsburgh Steam Marble & Slate Works.

Office and Wareroom—319 and 321 LIBERTY STREET. Mantle Wareroom on second floor.

Persons wanting Marble or Slate Mantles will find it to their interest to call. Workmanship not excelled in any place, and prices as low as in Eastern cities. Marble Mantles or Furniture Slabs which have become discolored by smoke, oils or acids, can be Marbleized, and made to look as well as new.

There is no other place in Western Pennsylvania where Slate Mantles are manufactured.

All kinds of Marble Work done in the best manner. Marble Cutters supplied with Sawed Marble at Eastern prices. Agents wanted.

W. W. WALLACE.

no18:d&T

BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT

OF THE

SECOND NATIONAL BANK,

OF ALLEGHENY, PA.

JANUARY 6th, 1868.

Cash Account	$ 85,538 91
Due from Banks and Bankers	10,286 11
Expenses	8,553 47
Real Estate	35,000 00
United States Bonds	150,000 00
Notes and Bills Discounted	308,588 92
	$602,286 42

Capital Stock	$100,000 00
Circulation	180,000 00
Surplus Fund	18,264 74
Discount Account	25,747 81
Dividends unpaid	472 00
Due Banks and Bankers	1,364 15
Due Depositors	271,617 62
	$602,286 42

J. N. DAVIDSON,

ja8 Cashier.

QUARTERLY REPORT

OF THE

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.

PITTSBURGH, January 6, 1868.

Notes and Bills Discounted	$1,933,694 37
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure Circulation	$940,000 00
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure Deposits	150,000 00—1,090,000 00
Specie and other Lawful Money	197,234 00
National Currency	6,948 66
Cash Items	52,337 17— 59,285 17
Due by Banks	101,430 23
Real Estate	56,500 00
Taxes and Expenses	4,949 33
	$3,532,942 09

Capital Stock	$1,700,000 00
National Circulation	800,000 00
State do	45,000 00
Individual Deposits	387,671 39
United States Deposits	99,818 97— 487,490 36
Due to Banks	84,137 23
Earnings	436,594 21
	$3,532,942 09

I certify that the above is a true abstract of the statement made to the Comptroller of Currency.

ja6:d&F H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

525 MILES

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,

Running West from Omaha,

ACROSS THE CONTINENT,

ARE NOW COMPLETED.

This brings the line to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and it is expected that the track will be laid thirty miles further, to Evans Pass, the highest point on the road, by January. The maximum grade from the foot of the mountains to the summit is but eighty feet to the mile, while that of many eastern roads is over one hundred. Work in the rock-cuttings on the western slope will continue through the winter, and there is now no reason to doubt that the entire grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870.

The means provided for the construction of this Great National Work are ample. The United States grants its Six Per Cent. Bonds at the rate of $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, for which it takes a SECOND LIEN as security and receives payment to large if not to the full extent of its claims in services. These Bonds are issued as each twenty mile section is finished, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first class road, thoroughly supplied with depots, repair shops, stations, and all the necessary rolling stock and other equipments.

The United States also makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, which will be a source of large revenue to the company. Much of this land in the Platte Valley is among the most fertile in the world, and other large portions are covered with heavy pine forests and abound in coal of the best quality.

The Company is also authorized to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an amount equal to the issue of the Government, and no more. Hon. E. D. Morgan and Hon. Oakes Ames are Trustees for the Bondholders, and deliver the Bonds to the Company only as the work progresses, so that they always represent an actual and productive value.

The authorized capital of the Company is One Hundred Million Dollars, of which over five millions have been paid in upon the work already done.

Earnings of the Company.

At present the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the Bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, a GOVERNMENT WORK, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and that certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's

First Mortgage Bonds

Are offered for the present at NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. lower than United States Stocks. They pay

Six Per Cent in Gold,

Or OVER NINE PER CENT. upon the investment, and have thirty years to run before maturity. Subscriptions will be received in Pittsburgh by

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
S. McCLEAN & CO., 75 Fourth street,
HART, CAUGHEY & CO., Third and Wood streets,
And KRAMER & RAHM.

And in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau street, and by

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau street.

CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall street.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall street.

and by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.

A new PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Construction, and Value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's Offices, or of its advertised agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer,

NEW YORK.

November 23, 1867. de27:h61d&F

POSTPONEMENT.

THE LADIES OF THE

Pennsylvania Avenue M. E. Church

Would respectfully inform the public that owing to a misunderstanding in procuring

Lafayette Hall,

The FAIR AND FESTIVAL which was to have been held on the 17th, 18th and 19th instant, has been postponed until the

11th, 12th & 13th OF FEBRUARY.

Tickets already sold will be good at the time announced.

de6:137 COMMITTEE.

C. H. ARMSTRONG……A. A. HUTCHINSON.

ARMSTRONG & HUTCHINSON,

(Successors to PHILADELPHIA AND YOUGHIOGHENY COAL COMPANY,)

MINERS, SHIPPERS and DEALERS, by Railroad and River, of

SUPERIOR YOUGHIOGHENY

GAS AND FAMILY COAL

Office and Yard—FOOT OF TRY STREET, near Gas Works.

Orders left at the yard or addressed by mail will be promptly filled.

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,

PITTSBURGH

White Lead and Color Works,

Manufacturers of

WHITE AND RED LEAD,
ZINC, PUTTY, BLUE LEAD,
McCOY'S VERDITER GREEN.

And all colors dry or in oil.

Office, No. 67 FOURTH STREET.

Factory, Nos. 450, 452, 454, 456 and 458 Rebecca Street and 49, 51 and 53 Lacock street, Allegheny.

JAMES B. JONES,

DEALER IN

Scrap Iron, Light Iron

CAST AND WROUGHT IRON

ROPE, &c.

Corner Anderson Street and River Avenue, Allegheny City.

GEO. O. CLARK……J. H. WATKINS……D. P. RAY

IRON CITY BELT WORKS.

GEO. O. CLARK & CO.,

Manufacturers of every description of Patent, Stretched, Cemented and Riveted Oak-Tanned

Leather Belting.

No. 409 LIBERTY ST., (2d floor opposite Union Depot, Pittsburgh.

MARTIN LIEBLER,

DEALER IN

HATS, CAPS AND FURS,

Also, Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.,

No. 132 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh, Pa

Orders promptly filled, and satisfaction guaranteed.

IRON WORK FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY WORK HOUSE.

Proposals will be received until the 10TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1868, for the Cast and Wrought Iron required in the erection of the above Institution, in accordance with sample and detailed plans and specifications exhibited at the office of Barr & Moser, Architects, No. 2 St. Clair St.

GEO. ALBREE, Secretary,
Cor. Wood and Fourth sts., Pittsburgh.

H. S. FLEMING,
W. S. BISSELL, } Committee. de5:17

JOHN PECK, ORNAMENTAL HAIR WORKER AND PERFUMER, 99 Fourth street, one door from Wood, Pittsburgh. Always on hand a general assortment of Ladies' Wigs, Bands, Curls; Gentlemen's Wigs, Topees, Scalps, Guard Chains, Bracelets, &c. A good price in cash will be given for Raw Hair.

Ladies' and gentlemen's hair-cutting done in the neatest manner. mh21:v6

DIVIDENDS.

COLUMBIA OIL CO.

PITTSBURGH, January 8th, 1868.

The Board of Directors of the COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY have this day declared a

DIVIDEND No. 29,

Of THREE (3) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable on MONDAY, Jan. 13th.

ja9:171 E. WASTERVELT, Secretary.

ARTISANS' INSURANCE COMPANY, January 6th, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per Share,

to be credited to the stock notes.

ja8 J. G. COFFIN, Sec'y.

OFFICE ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO., No. 37 Fifth St., Pittsburgh, Jan. 6, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS ($2) PER SHARE free of tax, payable on and after Monday, the 13th inst.

ja7:j55 C. G. DONNELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., ALLEGHENY, January 6, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents

per share, free of tax, payable in cash at the office of the Company, on and after Monday, 13th inst.

ja7:j66 JAS. E. STEVENSON.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, Jan. 7th, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a Dividend of

Five Per Cent.

On the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith, free of United states and State tax.

ja7:k60 JOHN SCOTT, Jr., Cashier.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, Pittsburgh, January 3, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE—The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., Out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 12th inst.

ja6 ROBT. J. GRIER.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, Pa., (Late Pittsburgh Trust Company,)

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last three months, payable forthwith, free of Government and State Tax.

ja6:141 J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.

MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF EIGHT PER CENT., FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAX, Will be paid on and after the 14th inst.

ja3 JOHN G. MARTIN, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a DIVIDEND of

FIVE (5) PER CENT.

Out of the profits of the past six months payable on demand, free of U. S. and State taxes.

ja3 R. S. SMITH, Cashier.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, Jan. 2, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a

Dividend of Five Per Cent.

On the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 7th inst., free of National and State Tax.

ja3 R. W. MACKEY, Cashier.

OFFICE ALLEGHENY BRIDGE COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, January 1st, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Managers of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River opposite Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, have this day declared a Dividend of TWO (2) DOLLARS ON EACH SHARE of the capital stock of the company, payable to stockholders or their legal representatives forthwith.

ja3:j29 W. ROSEBURG, Treasurer.

MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE BEN FRANKLIN INSURANCE CO., ALLEGHENY, January 6th, 1868.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 41 Ohio street, Allegheny, on MONDAY, January 13th, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ja7:j54 GEO. D. RIDDLE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO., No. 37 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, December 31st, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Twelve Directors, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, January 13th, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

de31:j26 C. G. DONNELL, Secretary.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, December 19th, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION of Directors of this Bank will be held at the Bank, on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1868, Between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

de19:174 J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 14th, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank, on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1868, Between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

de14:151 R. W. MACKEY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, December 14th, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank will take place at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1868, Between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

de16:156 JOHN SCOTT, Jr., Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Pittsburgh, Dec. 13th, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for 9 Directors, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, TUESDAY, January 14th, 1868, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN B. LIVINGSTON,

de14:149 Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 14, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for DIRECTORS to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1868, Between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M.

de14:145:8 R. S. SMITH, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, Dec. 14, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1868, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

JNO. G. MARTIN,

de13:138 Cashier.

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, Dec. 7, 1867.

AN ELECTION for Eleven Directors of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 14, 1868, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

F. M. GORDON, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION of Directors for the EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Will take place at the Banking House, between the hours of eleven A. M. and two P. M., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868.

H. M. MURRAY, Cashier,

Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 7th, 1867. de7:116T

IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Pittsburgh, December 7th, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1868, Between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

de10:123d&T J. MAGOFFIN, Cashier.

NOTICES

NOTICE.—PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK OF PITTSBURGH, No. 80 Fourth street. Capital, $100,000. Deposits made in this Bank before January 1st, 1868, will bear interest from that date.

President—HENRY LLOYD.

Vice President—WILLIAM REA.

Secretary and Treasurer—S. F. VON BONNHORST. de21:119

UNION PACIFIC R. R. CO.

NOTICE.

THE COUPONS OF

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad Company,

DUE JANUARY 1ST, 1868

Will be paid on and after that date,

IN GOLD COIN,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,

At the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau street, New York.

de16:181 JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES.

BY A. LEGGATE

HOUSES AND LOTS, LACOCK STREET, ALLEGHENY—Will be sold on the premises, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, January 13th, at 2 o'clock, the two BRICK HOUSES AND LOTS Nos. 202 and 204 Lacock street, Allegheny. The houses contain each six apartments, have slate roofs, and a stone wall in rear to extended building. For inspection of premises, apply at No. 246.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in two years. Sale of one house positive.

A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer,

ja8 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

HOUSES AND LOTS IN ALLEGHENY CITY AT AUCTION.

Will be sold without reserve, on the premises, MONDAY, January 13th, at 10 o'clock, the two lots 20 by 90, on which are erected TWO BRICK DWELLING HOUSES, of six rooms each, Nos. 47 and 49 Taylor avenue, near Palo Alto street, Second ward, Allegheny. The houses are in good order, and are in a respectable neighborhood. The passenger cars will run past the door in a few months hence.

Terms—One-third cash; balance in two years. A perfect title.

A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer,

ja9 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Copartnership existing between HILL & EWING was dissolved on the 20th of DECEMBER, 1867, by mutual consent.

WILLIAM HILL,

ja7:j43 A. W. EWING.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership formerly existing between WM. H. STURGEON and A. D. ROBB was dissolved Dec. 21, 1867, by mutual consent.

WM. H. STURGEON,

ja7:k48 A. D. ROBB.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership heretofore existing in the Flour and general Produce business, between HUGH KNOX and JAMES B. McKEE, in firm name of KNOX & McKEE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement, where either partner will attend to the same. The former business will be continued by HUGH KNOX, at the old stand, No. 3?3 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

HUGH KNOX,
J. B. McKEE.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1868. ja6:j47:MWF

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership heretofore existing by and between Jacob Seibert, John Baer, Henry Holtzman and Louis Wiederhold, under the firm name and style of SEIBERT, BAER & CO., in the business of manufacturing Hair, Glue and Neatsfoot oil at Spring Garden Run, Reserve township, with office at No. 100 Third street, Pittsburgh, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by LOUIS WIEDERHOLD, who alone has power to receive all sums due said firm and to sign the firm's name in liquidation.

J. SEIBERT,
JOHN BAER,
H. HOLTZMAN,
LOUIS WIEDERHOLD.

Pittsburgh, December 1, 1867. s1:122

10 BOXES FRESH ROLL BUTTER, for sale by

ja6 J. B. CANFIELD & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

IMPORTANT TRIAL.

Closing Remarks of the District Attorney, &c.—Commonwealth against Tack Brothers.

We furnish our readers with an abstract of the Phonographic Report (made by J. J. Gilbert, sworn Phonographer for Court,) of Col. Mann, the District Attorney's speech on behalf of the prosecution. It will be read with interest by the public, and it fully sustains Col. Mann's high reputation as a criminal lawyer. The public will now await the decision of the Court, which, from the great ability and high reputation of Judge Ludlow, will doubtless be conclusive one way or the other.

B. Harris Brewster, Esq., having concluded for the relators, the District Attorney replied as follows:

May it please the Court: Permit me to remark in opening, that it is not unusual for counsel, when there are associates, to divide the great responsibility and the large amount of labor devolving upon them in the proper presentation of a case like that to which the attention of your Honor is now invited; and I may say here with peculiar emphasis, in the language of Desdemona in the play, "I do perceive here a divided duty." It seems that either by preconcerted arrangement, or otherwise, a programme of operations had been agreed upon by the other side, by which the junior counsel was to pay his respects and the respects of his clients to Mr. O'Connor—that he was to be the agent, as it were of the defendants—that the defendants themselves were to gather together all the ravings of a lunatic, and the junior counsel was to hurl them upon the head of Mr. O'Connor. That duty has been performed—I will not say well performed, but, I may say, fully performed—by the junior counsel in the case. Now, I aver here that all that has been said against Mr. O'Connor has no foundation in fact, other than the ravings of a man who has been a resident of our hospital for the insane, and where I am sorry to say, he has not been very much benefitted. The senior counsel, I am obliged to add, seems to have been selected to pay his peculiar respects to me and to my office, though I cannot see what that has to do with this case. He has spoken of the high importance of the office which I hold, of its vast responsibilities and particularly and singularly, of its great lucrativeness—its salary and emoluments being greater than that of all the judges combined. I thought at once, when I heard his pathetic description of it, of the beginning of the pleasures of hope, which runs thus:—

At summer's eve, when heaven's ethereal bow,
Spans with bright arch the glittering hills below,
Why to yon mountain turn your ravished eye,
Whose sun-bright summit mingles with the sky?

Then comes the reason:—

'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view,
And robes the mountain in its azure hue.

By way of continuing the same illustration, allow me to recall an incident of my younger days. In 1826, many years ago, I was a boy going to school, and in the yard of the school house there had been gathered together a vast pile of leather shavings which had come from Mr. Patton's factory, at Third and Vine streets. These gatherings finally assumed greater proportions, and the little mountain in the school yard became an object of contention to my fellows and myself. We had a play called, "Hally, hally, hastle, get off my new castle," and he who could get on the top of that pile and keep the rest from pushing him off was considered the victor of that day's struggle. That place I held for two years, against all comers; I stood upon the summit keeping down and driving off every one that would attack me. But after all may it please the court, it was but a heap of leather shavings! And this proud eminence that people speak of, this responsible position that seems to be so much coveted and envied, and which has been so pathetically described here—this high office, after all, as we grow older in life, is worth to me no more than the little pile of shavings that I contended for in my boyhood. Burke lived to say that all the dignities and honors of the world were no more worthy of contending for than the chaff which is blown upon the wind. And when he lost his son, he said, in the agony of his spirit, "the whole world is worth no more to me." Now, may it please the Court, I am getting on the shady side of fifty, and I really feel that the pomp and circumstance, the pride and power of official station, are worth no more contending for than are the straws for which children contend. Do not understand me as intending to answer in any feeling of resentment the attacks which are made upon me because of my official position. In olden times we read that there was a certain Countess of Salisbury, who, having been assailed in her home and castle, resisted her enemies with great gallantry and determination. Perhaps I may have derived some little manhood in repelling assaults, from the example which that courageous woman has left upon the pages of history. It was at a time when her castle walls were as if "circled by the siege of Saracens," that her enemies constructed a warlike implement for undermining and destroying her fortifications. By means of sheds or covers, her assailants were enabled to carry forward their operations against the castle walls. Now, at this point permit me to explain that, though singular, it is nevertheless true, that in ancient times, and before the invention of gunpowder, almost every formidable engine of warfare was named after an animal. The "ram," for battering down the defences of an enemy, was almost universally resorted to in times of war. In the instance of the Countess the weapon partook of a defensive rather than an offensive nature, being used as a shield or means of protection from the discharge of missiles from above, and was known as "the sow." This "sow" having been brought into requisition beneath the shadow of the walls of this castle, the Countess of Salisbury appeared upon the battlements and defiantly cried out to the leader of her enemies, "Take care, sir, or I shall make your 'sow' farrow." She then hurled down upon the too confiding enemy a terrible missile which went crashing through their frail defense, utterly destroying it, and the soldiers who did not escape in time were literally crushed in the ruins, while those who were fortunate enough to escape with their lives scampered out like a litter of young pigs, and fled in dismay. I prefer passing on to the consideration of the case of the Commonwealth as it has here been presented and endeavoring to prove to your Honor, if I can, that the law of this land has been violated.

It has been urged here with some force (and I have often heard the phrase) that a man's *duty* ought to be discharged "without fear, favor or affection." Well, sir, I must confess in all candor, so far as concerns the first named of those qualities, I am as innocent of it as the generality of my kind usually are. I do not lay claim to any peculiar exemption from that more effeminate quality of our natures, but I am blessed with the ordinary exemption that has fallen to the lot of mortals, and I am satisfied with it. I do not assert any merit in the fact, but merely mention the fact as such. In regard to "favor or affection," I have always thought the latter of those two words, at least, was misapplied in the sense in which it is generally used in that connection. We apply the term to a juror when we challenge him "*propter effectum*;" but our good old word "affection" has a clear and unmistakable meaning. No human being would want to dismiss that quality from a man's heart, even though he be a leader of armies or a ruler of nations, his affection should always cling around his heart. It is a quality so precious, we should warmly cherish it. And I trust that in discharging the duty which is now imposed upon me, I may discharge it with some degree of affection; because I have indeed (I say it candidly) during my acquaintance with the party, Mr. O'Connor, who has been injured in this matter, formed a sincere affection for him. I have discovered in him qualities that I really and truly admire; qualities apart from that pertinacity and courage in a good cause which of themselves, as he has exhibited them make him a man after my own heart. I have seen him following these men, the Tacks, who were his secret and determined enemies (and the enemies of the community), whose prosperity and well being they attempted to destroy. I have seen him on their tracks from the first to the very last hour, with a steadiness of purpose that does great credit both to his head and his heart. I have discovered in him (and I will say it here to his credit, for he has been abused and maligned without reason)—I have discovered in him some of the noblest and purest traits of character, not the least of which is that rare quality among the rich called generosity. I have found in him all that I would desire to find in one upon whom I should look as my friend and companion; and I trust that whatever of true and hearty friendship may have arisen in this case between us, may remain until the latest period of our lives.

I speak thus earnestly, may it please the Court, because so much has been said here, flippantly and sneeringly, against this gentleman; for he was educated here and spent twelve years of his life here. His father was a well-known and much respected resident of this city for many years, and controlled one of the largest, if not the largest transportation businesses in the State. He was the trusted and honored companion and associate of the first men of Philadelphia of his day. I say, sir, I feel deeply for this gentleman, in view of all the abuse that has been heaped upon him.

Now, may it please the Court, there is another matter here, in regard to which it is incumbent upon me to say something. I refer to the method of procedure which the counsel for the defendants have seen fit to adopt. I say it is most extraordinary, that upon a hearing of the writ of *habeas corpus* (when the question of credibility does not come up) the course of inquiry should have been adopted which has been adopted here. Upon this question your Honor is bound to take the facts as proof; if there is any question as to credibility, it is one for the jury to determine; and your Honor will very properly say, "I take these facts as they are presented, the man who utters them is responsible for their truthfulness. I am not to usurp the place and functions of the jury." And yet, notwithstanding that fact, Mr. O'Connor has been abused in argument and asked all kinds of questions in regard to his former life. They have gone back over a period of twelve years in their improper inquiries. And here I am reminded of the remark which was made by one of the counsel on the other side, that he, the defendant's counsel, was somewhat discursive. I think truly that in this investigation into Mr. James O'Connor's character they have indeed been "somewhat discursive." They inquired of him if he was not President of a Bank, and have asked of him the story of his life, gathered it from his lips and examined into it. They ascertained that this Mr. O'Connor, of whom they speak so disrespectfully, instead of being an injury to the bank with which he was connected, was a friend to it—one whose conduct, instead of having excited criticism, has received the official thanks of those whose whose business it is to superintend the national banking affairs of the country—a man who is known and esteemed by all Pittsburgh, and whose very friendship was the foundation of the building up of Mr. Tack in that city of Pittsburgh. And then we find that in the summer of the present year, when Mr. O'Connor had wound up all his business, and supposing that he would not be troubled or bothered by any disarrangement of his engagements, had prepared to go with his family to Europe (having been appointed by the Governor of this Commonwealth, Commissioner from the State of Pennsylvania to the Paris Exposition,) suddenly finds that the friends upon whom he most implicitly relied had turned upon him, that they had robbed him of not only thirty thousand dollars, but had it so arranged as to rob him of a quarter of a million of dollars—to "go for him" (if a slang phrase is allowable)—to beggar him; then he turned upon them. His eyes were opened and he saw what was going on. And when he came to this city and heard their plans and their propositions to join them, the Tacks, to carry out a scheme of robbery and to elevate the market, and to agree with others so as to make money by the ruin of innocent men, he said, "no, I will stand where I am."

Now, this prosecutor, Mr. O'Connor, has been called a gambler in oil. I say he is neither gambler nor broker in this transaction. After arranging his banking affairs he found that he had a number of oil stocks on hand, which he had taken, subscribed and paid for, in order to oblige friends and to obtain the deposits of these companies, in the bank, pending their organization. When he wound up his affairs he found that he had a greater number of these stocks on hand than he had had any idea of. They were almost a total loss, and in order to make up this loss he was induced to embark to some extent in the oil business.

He then puts a certain amount of money in an oil refinery; he buys a well, and the well gives out, and he is still at a loss as to what he should do, when Augustus Tack turns up and represents to him how he may be benefitted. Then he makes the first contract, and the second, and the third, and finally the contracts for 16,000 barrels, but he does it under the urgent solicitation of the Tacks, to make up the losses he had sustained, and is betrayed, as many of us here doubtless have been betrayed, by cunning though obliging friends.

Now, that is the whole history of Mr. O'Connor in connection with this transaction. He is no broker, he has no connection with oil, but is drawn into this business insidiously, as a man would be apt to be drawn into a thing by one upon whom he looked as a friend.

It has been alleged in this case that this issue has been tried out of doors. I may truly say, I do not know of any case within my experience, which has excited so much comment, and in regard to which so much has been spread before the people as in this case. This is but a necessary consequence, for your Honor will see that this is a case which affects the property and the character of many persons, honest as well as dishonest persons. And with the defendants lies the responsibility of all the newspaper and other outside reports which have been circulated in regard to the case. Instead of coming into Court to justify themselves, they call together the "Petroleum Association of Pittsburgh," and get resolutions passed there, pending a hearing of the matter in a Criminal Court. They then advertise those resolutions all over the country, and send them here and there and everywhere, in order that the people may prejudge this case. And here, let me remark in passing, is the commencement of the publications in regard to this case, of which complaint has been made here. But they get their suit tried in the Board of Oil Brokers, and this body acquits these men, the Tacks, of any complicity to defraud. Ah, but the gentlemen of that body did not know what the Tacks had been doing; their eyes have been opened since, and these men are known now, as I will show your Honor, their standing now is very different since the public have learned of these transactions on their part.

Mr. O'Connor came here and did—what? He files his bill in equity to prevent these people from bringing suit against him, and he ascertains before proceeding further, that certain parties whose names are mentioned—Bunker Bros., Emil Schalk and the Tacks, are interested in these very contracts. His bill in equity will show it.

He says—"I will go into a court of equity and show that, and prevent them from sueing me on them." And he goes into a court of equity to do that. In the meantime I had informed the counsel of the intention of my client, and we had hopes that the bill in equity would bring these men to their senses. It was understood that these parties were not to go away, and yet we find them violating that understanding and ascertain that one of them is prepared to slip off to Europe to "bull" the market there. His ticket was paid for and his passage taken, and he was to go to Antwerp to raise this large amount of money, so as to "bull" the market and ruin the people at home who had made contracts to furnish oil at low prices. Every man who had made a contract to furnish oil was at the mercy of these conspirators. Mr. O'Connor found that out. And what does Mr. O'Connor do? "No," he says, "you shall not go to Europe, you shall answer to a jury of your country," and he had them arrested in New York and brought on here.

That is the history of this case. Now, may it please your Honor, there is another view of this case to which I invite your attention. I do not care about referring to the decisions which bear upon the issue here; your Honor is familiar with the principles. Our only object in looking at the cases is to get at the principles that control and govern, and when a principle is once fixed in the judicial mind, we do not care about citing this or that case unless a principle is overturned, and then that case cited commands our attention. But you may read all through the cases—I need not mention any particular case to your Honor—and you will find that the great principles involved in this case are all fixed and determined.

Now, these men, the defendants, were brokers. They were the men that he looked to, whom he paid as his agents in these contracts. And they make that contract with him. They said to him, "we advise you to sell this, and we will give you all the information about the market that we are able to obtain; we are acquainted with this thing, and it is our superior knowledge that enables us to be acquainted with it, and to be able to inform you." And he obeys these people and takes them at their word. Now, that is the relation existing between this gentleman and these defendants—the relation which they have betrayed—and the betrayal of which relation the law holds in such great abhorrence. That is the position in which these men started.

Now, sir, in view of the exceeding gravity of this case, and of its delicate nature, I may be permitted to say a word or two to your Honor, in regard to this very staple about which these transactions took place, as a means of affording your Honor a better insight to the case itself. A few years ago, this product was utterly unknown, but it is now one of the great staples of Pennsylvania. The average general production of petroleum for the last year, as well as at the present time, amounts to about ten thousand barrels per day. The greater portion—indeed we may say, nine-tenths of this enormous product—is brought from the oil regions of Pennsylvania, to the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., there to be refined; after which process it is termed Refined Petroleum. This daily production of ten thousand barrels of crude petroleum, when refined, results in a production of about 8,000 barrels per day, of refined oil. It is then brought principally to the city of Philadelphia, and placed here under bond, in United States bonded warehouses, for exportation to Europe, which country consumes, almost exclusively, the whole of this product. These 8,000 barrels per day of refined petroleum have a cash market value in the city of Philadelphia averaging $12 per barrel or $96,000 per day. This, in one year, would amount to the enormous sum, in solid cash of thirty millions of dollars. The storing in bonded warehouses in Philadelphia, the absolute and legitimate commissions, (which ought to be obtained alone in Philadelphia,) the drayage, the cartage, the labor, the inspection, the employment of hundreds and hundreds of vessels in loading and exporting it from this port to all the ports of Europe—all these branches of labor furnish employment to thousands of men in this city, and render it a matter of the utmost and of vital importance to this community that this petroleum trade should be conducted with honesty, fairness and legitimacy. By wise and lawful conduct, this trade, which yields so large a revenue to this city, may be continued in its present large proportions and even be augmented. The United States government statistics show that the exportation of petroleum to Europe has been a matter of national importance, and that as an agent for upholding the credit of the United States government it has even usurped the place of the great Southern staple, more familiarly known as King Cotton.

Now, sir, to come directly to the matter before the Court, I would call your Honor's attention to the fact that the owners of refined oil, who live in Pittsburgh, when shipping their oil to Philadelphia, are obliged to entrust it to brokers here and to pay these brokers a commission, relying on the good faith and honesty of the parties thus employed to act as their agents. Such is the universal custom in the legitimate trade. In this case these defendants were the paid agents and confidential brokers of the prosecutor in this case, Mr. O'Connor. By virtue of their knowledge of the business in which they were engaged, being thoroughly acquainted with its large extent, and well understanding and appreciating all its peculiarities, they acted knowingly and deliberately in all their transactions; and they have chosen this field of action in which to display their ingenuity and cunning in the commission of the fraud which they have committed against the citizens of this county, against the commonwealth of this State, and against the man who relied upon their honor, the private prosecutor here.

In this connection permit me to explain the meaning of a term which has been frequently employed in this case; I refer to the term "time sales." The large demand from Europe, and the increasing number of contracts, by Europeans, with the refiners of Pittsburgh, for the purchase of oil, and its delivery to them at the port of Philadelphia, from thence to be shipped to Europe originated the time contract system. These sales were actual sales, and the transactions were legitimate. But when these men—the Tacks, with Emil Schalk, and Bunker Bros. and Grierson, entered into this conspiracy, they soon turned this legitimate system of time contracts into a scheme of fraudulent gambling; within a period of six months they succeeded in utterly perverting what otherwise might have continued to be a very advantageous and legitimate business.

To such an extent did they carry this illegitimate system, that they agreed to sell where they had nothing to sell, and agreed to give where they had nothing to give—fulfilling the Scriptural passage—"To him that hath shall be given; and from him that hath not shall be taken away, even that which he hath." These men proposed to give that which they did not possess—agreed to sell that which they had not to sell. In other words, they agreed to convert what was originally a legitimate trade, into a system of gambling, the "margin" to be put up being the stakes which would be paid over. Now, these men carry on their nefarious operations to such an extent, that they buy over 200,000 barrels, and yet have not a barrel in fact—they have control of that number of barrels. They construct their dam upon the stream of trade, in such a way as to keep all the water above and make everything dry below, or they sell it out in particles; they do just as they please. And when men want to buy the article, they look and see it all around them but cannot touch it; like Coleridge's description in the Ancient Mariner, there is "water—water all around, but not a drop to drink." These men have got it all under their control and can demand whatever they please; just as they could open the locks of a canal and send down any man's boat they desire to have go down, and stay every other man's. They are damming up the rivers of trade, and exacting toll from all legitimate traffic.

Now, this is the condition of things, and Mr. O'Connor, looking around, finds these men damming up the stream; finds them doing the very reverse of what they told him they were doing. They told him they were doing the same as he was; that they were selling the same as he was selling; that they were in the same boat; and it turns out that they take a sharp turn, if ever they were selling, and go a buying and never say anything to him about it, and actually buy his very contracts and then telegraph to Pittsburgh: "Don't let O'Connor know this is ours; ignore having anything to do with O'Connor's contracts," so that they are really plucking their friends. They bought his contracts in order to take advantage of a condition of things which they had actually produced.

And your Honor will perceive there is no keeping him advised (which was part of their contract) of the state and condition of the market. He is thunderstruck when he hears the market is going up, and that the Tacks are producing a demand. Early in June they are creating a demand, causing people to be "calling in," in order to excite the market; and yet they telegraph early in July: It is excited; there is a fever here; the body politic is affected; fever—fever is here. The market is in a fever. In Philadelphia, it is "feverish," and in Pittsburgh (where its pulse beats, I suppose), these Doctors pronounce it "excited." By these means they succeed in actually exciting it; and they quietly work on to keep up that excitement.

May it please the Court, the other side lay great stress upon Mr. O'Connor's acts when that gentleman finds out in what condition he is with regard to his remedy. He goes into a court of equity. That has been mentioned, and the injunction affidavit has been mentioned, and all that. I wish your Honor had all that matter before you and could see it all. The condition of that thing in the court of equity is such that although three or four times we have gone in there to argue against the dissolution of the injunction, they have not the temerity to disturb it. And there it remains, preventing these people from bringing suit, preventing this "ring," this "combination," this "conspiracy," from proceeding against him; and there they are content to let that injunction lie. But they allege in view of Mr. O'Connor's course, "oh, he was a business coward!" He paid the innocent Pittsburgh holders too soon. If he had waited oil would have gone down in value below his contract price. Was it the part of a coward or of a brave man to resist this proposition which was made to him? Did he show his cowardice in resisting that, and calling down upon himself all this abuse? No, he was brave enough to appeal to the law of the land, and to come here for redress. And what was his conduct in regard to those other parties mentioned in the bill in equity? He says that although he is not legally bound (being advised by me from the start and having the advice of his counsel that he is not legally bound to pay these people one dollar,) that these contracts are void and against the best interests of trade and of business—notwithstanding that, he says, it is a question of my honor; if anything had been coming to me I would have taken it; I have done nothing and I do not know that they have done anything to fictitiously excite the market and bring about this condition of things, it is therefore a question of honor with me, and I will pay them." And he paid every man except those who were in this "ring" to ruin him,—paid every man dollar for dollar to the amount of $22,500. Now, is not this the conduct of a highly honest and honorable man? Here is the man who could have resisted this payment successfully according to the decision of the Supreme Court, in Bruce's appeal, delivered by Chief Justice Thompson, and any lawyer would have said to him" you are not bound to pay this," But Mr. O'Connor answers, "no, it is a question of honor, a question of my faith; and though it is a gambling debt it was lost fairly, and I will pay it." And that Mr. O'Connor did: for his credit and for his honor, he paid this $22,500; and it is rather late in the day to reproach him with any dishonorable motives. Allow me to say here that there are many men whom we meet who are very sensitive about their honor, yet who take the back track when put to the test. Not every one of them will pay $22,500, that they need not pay, and are advised by counsel not to pay. I have found the practice of those who pretend to be very sensitive and particular, frequently to be quite the reverse of their pretentions. I think that that is a sufficient answer to all that has been said against Mr. O'Connor in the way of obloquy; that he did this against my advise and against my instructions; rather than incur a suspicion of his honor he preferred to settle it like a man. But he would not pay Bunker Bros., he would not pay Emil Schalk, nor the Tacks; and never will. On the contrary he will make them pay him the damages he has sustained by their conspiracy if there is any virtue in the law of the land. If a number of men conspire together to depreciate my contracts or conspire together at the gaming table to take me in at play by fraudulent and false means, by cheating me at cards, there is a law in the land to compel them to restore that of which I have been unjustly deprived. So with Mr. O'Connor. Now, I am reminded here of a story of a certain Duke (Mr. Brewster will please give me his name, he knows all the noble people,) a Duke of whom it is related that while at play he concealed a card in one of his hands and his opponent seeing him cheating took a fork and drove it right through the hand that covered the concealed card, nailing it to the table, and from that day henceforward he was known as the "forked Duke." Mr. O'Connor has caught these people cheating and instantly he nailed their hands right down, and to-day they bear the scar of O'Connor's fork. The victim who nailed the hand down with a fork was satisfied that he had the right party. And you never could convince this prosecutor but that he has caught the very parties who conspired to defraud him and to defraud his children. He caught them with the card in their hands, and he said, "I will nail them," and he has been at that process, working night and day, ever since. We have now got two (the Tacks) nailed down, and I think Bunker Bros., Emil Schalk, and some others will be nailed down, too, before we are done with them.

It is admitted that any illegal combination is a thing contrary to law. There are two questions arising here—first, was it the intention of Theodore E. Tack, in Pittsburgh, and Augustus H. Tack, in Philadelphia, to rob this gentleman at the time they got him into business? Did they use fraud and and deceit, and did they, at that time intend to cheat him? If they did, and then, by buying these contracts, intend to fix the market so as to take money out of his pocket, that would be a conspiracy, no doubt. But, may it please the Court, we are spared the necessity of examining into that feature and going through all those arrangements made at that time, by the bold, open and defiant conduct of these people subsequently—by what took place at the Continental. There is the testimony of Mr. O'Connor and of Mr. Finney. And who can say a word against Finney? There, in their dispatches, they say he is a man of his word, a man of honor and of integrity. And they admit Mr. Finney is an honorable man. And I say, sir, Mr. Finney is the soul of honor, and, as an upright gentleman and a true friend, he has no superior in this state. I know him well. There is his statement side by side with this of Mr. O'Connor. He heard the combination proposed by the Tacks and heard them say they intended to do it, and the evidence is that they did do it.

Now, what was the evidence of that "combination?" and the whole case turns upon that point; that is the turning point. What was the evidence of that combination? They agreed to do what? To put up the price of oil in Philadelphia. That is the first item. How? By putting it up at Antwerp. How put it up at Antwerp? By going there jointly as buyers, and bidding and offering to buy, and putting up margins and "bluffing" them off, taking 10,000 from one man and 20,000 from another. Then when the cry comes "now we want this oil," the answer is, "who is going to furnish it?" Why nobody can furnish it. There is not enough oil to satisfy this bogus Antwerp demand, then the movement is announced a success and oil rises, and these conspirators shout "bully boy" so loudly they are heard from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. The market here is fixed by the false quotations in Antwerp, which are telegraphed here, to Philadelphia, and the price goes up with it.

Judge Ludlow—The arrangement, as I understood it, was this: to raise a large sum of money by which they could go to Antwerp and buy oil and run it up in price.

Mr. Mann—Exactly so, excepting that they were not to buy oil, but that these were marginal amounts which they were to put up—they were to contract to buy it. Now, the end of a conspiracy is what we are to judge of it by; it is either criminal or not criminal, according to the end. Now, the end was to raise the market in Philadelphia, to compel the people who were obliged to buy oil, and who actually needed it, to pay a high price for the article. And that is a crime; it is as much a crime as it would have been to steal the oil out of the lamps of the virgins who had wisely prepared for the bridegroom. It is a crime, and is so defined by all law writers. Chief Justice Gibson speaks of a parallel case—that of the bakers, conspiring to raise the price of bread. If men combine to raise the price of labor, it is an illegal conspiracy. I refer your Honor, now, to the case decided by Judge Gibson—I Brightley *nisi prius*, p. 36—in which the whole subject was discussed. Judge Gibson treats the question in the peculiarly thorough manner for which he was remarkable, never leaving a case in doubt but just unraveling the tangled skin, as it were, until the whole illustration is completely apparent—a jurist as clear headed as any that ever breathed in England. Now, he says in regard to this law of conspiracy: "Mr. Chitty, in his criminal law, (the best compilation on the subject extant) very properly says, 'there are many cases in which an act would not be cognizable by law if done by an individual, that would, nevertheless, be the subject of an indictment, if enacted by several with a joint design,' yet he, too, says the offense depends on the unlawful agreement, and not on the act which is to follow it; the act when done being but evidence of the agreement. From this it might be inferred that the act can operate only to show that an agreement of some sort has taken place, but not by its nature or object to stamp the character of guilt on it, but Chitty himself, admits that it is impossible to conceive a combination, merely as such, to be illegal.'

"It will, therefore, be perceived that the motive for combining, or what is the same thing, the nature of the object to be attained, as a consequence of the lawful act is, in this class of cases, the discriminative circumstance.

"Where the act is lawful for an individual it can be the subject of a conspiracy when done in concert, only where there is a direct intention that injury shall result from it, or where the object is to benefit the conspirators to the prejudice of the public, or the oppression of individuals, and where such prejudice or oppression is the natural and necessary consequence. So with respect to the other branch, if the bakers of a town were to combine to hold up the article of bread, and by means of a scarcity thus produced, extort an exorbitant price for it, although the injury to the public would only be collateral to the object of the association, it would be indictable, as to one or other of these way the motive in every decided case be traced. I take it, then, a combination is criminal wherever the act to be done has a necessary tendency to prejudice the public, or to oppress individuals by unjustly subjecting them to the power of the confederates and giving effect to the purposes of the latter, whether of extortion or mischief."

Now, here was a plan, a combination, to subject the public to the power of these confederates; they were to put up the market to such a price and in such a way that all persons who were obliged to buy this oil for the purpose of light or for any other of the purposes for which it was used, would be oppressed and compelled to pay an exorbitant price for it. It was an oppression which extended to every man's home in which that article was used for light. Now, it is said here that a combination to put up the price of coal would not be to do an illegal thing. I say, sir, that any firm may go and buy all the coal it wants, but no one firm can say to another, "we will buy coal if you will: we will agree to put up $100,000 as a margin and buy so many hundred thousand tons of coal if you will do the same; we will agree together to raise the price of coal." Is not the man who pays his five or six dollars a ton for coal, affected by that? Most certainly. And would any Court tolerate for an instant the idea that such a combination as that was harmless, and such a combination as the law could not reach? Why suppose that our bankers were to take their money from its legitimate purpose of banking and use it to buy up all the grain in western country, their object being to raise the price of grain and control it. In such an event, I would feel it my duty to use all of the great powers of my office which have been spoken of here, draw up a bill of indictment, and go into the grand jury room, without prosecutor or witness, and have them indicted at once. Why, sir, Courts are instituted to protect the many and the weak against combinations on the part of the few and the powerful. The whole tendency of our institutions points in that direction: our very liberty is concerned in breaking up and obliterating all traces of this injurious system. Our property is divided among our children and not suffered to accumulate in the hands of single individuals: all our laws intend that it shall be thus divided, for this accumulation in the hands of one person becomes dangerous when allowed to take an unrestricted course. We have seen how the people may be degraded by the one man power. But if any set of men combine to take the crust out of the poor man's mouth without he paid a certain price, I would like to see the jury, and I am sure I will never see the Court that will not hold those men responsible. A combination to put up the price of any article—to put up the price of salt or of labor—has been held by Judge Gibson to be an indictable conspiracy. It is recited there. Now in regard to this combination to put up the price of oil, we do not know that these men did really put up a margin but they entered into an agreement to put up the price—that is the thing. They put up a large amount as margin and use that to put up the market, to "bull" the market and make money for themselves to the injury and ruin of others. They did put it up, and when it was done they telegraphed "bully for Antwerp—bully boy!" If such "rings" and "combinations" as these are allowed to exist, legitimate trade must languish and die. The two opposites cannot exist; it is utterly impossible; and will anybody pretend to say that a combination which destroys all trade is not an illegal thing? It is the highest and chiefest duty of the judge to lend his sanction and his official aid to the maintenance of that law which suppresses such conduct.

Now, sir, I might argue to your Honor and show very conclusively that these defendants having been before a magistrate and entered their bail, it was out of their power to exercise the privilege of this writ, but I do not insist upon that. In justice to Mr. O'Connor, I will say that I do not think he would ask me to hold them to that point. I want the judgment of your Honor upon that single point, that is a combination; so that the many and the poor may be protected by the law from the encroachments of the wealthy and the few.

Your Honor will remember that it was with a full knowledge that these defendants made these contracts for their friends—that it was with a full knowledge that O'Connor's contracts were falling due every month that they arranged this Antwerp conspiracy; which, if he had not arrested Theodore Tack in New York, and thus prevented its full confirmation, would have either lost this prosecutor his honor or his whole estate. He could by law have said, "I am not responsible; this is not a legal thing;" but if he had not prevented the consummation of that plot and it had gone on and been successful and their contracts got into innocent hands, it would have swallowed him entirely.

Judge Ludlow—Just explain, if you please, how that would have followed from the evidence.

Mr. Mann—In this way, your Honor. His contracts extended up to the close of the year—to December, probably January—and if these conspirators had not been interfered with, they would have gone on to Antwerp to raise the price of oil to such an extent, to inflate the market and excite it to such an extent that when this gentleman was "called" for oil, he was constantly being called on, he could not furnish it, and then he must pay the difference; and these differences would be steadily increased by the raising of the price in this way. He was to be completely at the mercy of these thieves.

Judge Ludlow—A great many of his contracts had fallen in, I believe.

Mr. Mann—Very few indeed, your Honor; he had made contracts as far ahead as this present month. Some of his contracts are only now maturing.

That telegram stating the contract price and closing with "Bully Boy," would have made him pay $70,000. But they did not have their own way; Mr. O'Connor interfered with them slightly. I have mentioned this fact merely as an illustration of how completely this man was at the mercy of these people.

Judge Ludlow—What has been the ruling price of oil during October, November and December—in the latter part of October?

Mr. Mann—These proceedings and other matters seem to have had a marked effect upon the price. As this case rose from the magistrate's office to your Honor's notice, oil went down; and as this case has progressed, oil has been going down. People have had their eyes opened.

Now, I do contend, may it please the Court, that the effect of this combination is to destroy all legitimate trade. Its object is to raise the price of an article which every man may have occasion to use; it oppresses individuals and injuriously affects public interests and is therefore indictable. Am I to be told that the very same doctrine which has been sustained in regard to the very shoes that the people wear cannot be sustained as to the food which goes into the people's mouths?

In regard to these telegrams that have been spoken of and about which much has been said, I have only to say that the best rule for every man to adopt is never to do that in secret which he would be ashamed to be seen doing openly. I am willing, so far as I am individually concerned, that any thing I write may be seen by the world. It is a good rule for a man to adhere to, especially when he sits down to write anything. For myself, I will stand by all that I write; and a man ought not to complain of that which he has written himself, although the world may see it. For my part, I cannot understand this censure upon the propriety of making these things public. It is what the Tacks have been doing secretly. Are they ashamed that the world should see what they have been doing secretly? Certainly, what they have been doing secretly is not creditable to themselves or they would not be ashamed of the world seeing it. There are many things which men do secretly that they would not dare do openly, and it is no little source of gratification to the honest man to reflect that he is to be rewarded by that which he has done secretly, as well as by that which he does openly. Now these parties complain of the publication of that which they did secretly because the manner in which they conducted their business, their "bullying" and buying and manipulating and all these other little transactions are exposed to the world, and will not bear the scrutiny of the public. And therefore it is that they squeal so loudly. But they have no right to complain. The eye of justice looks into and through telegrams, because it is all penetrating and omniscient. In judicial investigations, there is nothing to be concealed; a lawsuit makes many strange revelations, and the disclosure of these telegrams in this case is among the strange revelations that a lawsuit will produce. And it is not because they were made public, but because they were not fit to be made public, that these men have made all this complaint. Now, look at the effect which the publication of these details has had upon the public. At a meeting of some thirty or forty members of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Association the whole subject was fully discussed, and a committee presented a report containing a number of recommendations, among which is this: "That the refiners of this vicinity sign a pledge binding themselves not to sell longer than fifteen days' option from the first of January next, providing the other refiners throughout the country will adopt the same course; and further that the secretary of this Association be requested to correspond with the refining trade at various points, urging them to sign an agreement to conform to this pledge in all future contracts."

"The committee presented a number of reasons for this recommendation, and say, in conclusion, that the proposed new system would, to a very great extent, drive speculators out of the market, prevent the formation of rings for the purpose of putting prices up or down, and bring the genuine exporter nearer to the refiner, and thus make the trade a legitimate and healthy one, honestly conducted and directed by the great trade principles of demand and supply, and thus prevent our being humbugged by fictitious rises and falls in the market prices."

Now, your Honor will find in these telegrams an explanation of the character of these transactions of these defendants. By pretending to sell and pretending to buy, they contrive to raise a fictitious price for an article. This is what these men engaged in, and they stated in the presence of Mr. Finney that their business was to put up "rings" and "combinations"—that is, that their trade was an illegal trade. Your Honor will not permit a nuisance in the way of a pest house, or a distillery, or a bone boiling establishment to be located on yonder corner when it is calculated; to drive away from here every man who is doing business around this court house. Such a nuisance falls within the censure and operation of the law. So it is in this case.

Now, then, the resolution which was adopted after discussion, at the meeting to which I have referred, was in these words: "*Resolved*, That the members of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Association, do agree, one with the other, to abstain from selling refined oil on a longer option to the buyer than fifteen days; provided, the refiners generally of the United States adopt the same rule, and in order to make this binding do agree to sign the pledge attached hereto, and do earnestly recommend the refiners of oil throughout the United States to join them in this effort to break loose from the present system of selling on thirty days' option.

"Mr. Kirk then offered the following, as the pledge, which was unanimously adopted:

"'We, the undersigned, refiners and dealers in petroleum, do hereby agree to make no contracts after the first day of January next, giving more than fifteen days' option to the buyer, in accordance with the provisions of a resolution passed this day by this Association.'

"Before adjournment this pledge was signed by the representatives of all firms present."

Now these men complain very justly that their legitimate business has almost been done away with; they complain of these "rings" and "combinations," and say they will not agree longer to countenance them, but that they will sell to deliver in fifteen days. They say, "we will sell you all we have at fifteen days," and we will drive away all these improper persons." And they must do that; and in doing that they are only attempting to protect themselves from that which the law says is criminal; for the law of the land, wiser than they are—the wisdom of a thousand centuries—protects the people from such injustice. These parties come here under a fiction of law, not because they are in custody and are seeking their liberty, but really and substantially, they are here to get your Honor's approval of their acts to get your Honor to say that what they have been doing is not in contravention of the law of the land, that your Honor shall endorse the Tacks, Emil Schalk and the Bunkers and say that they have done nothing that the law of the land can lay its hand upon. That is their object in coming here. Now, my colleague, General Collis, has made a very excellent brief upon this point, but as a man of honor I am precluded from appealing to the law on this subject, because from what took place in the Magistrate's office, the other side were induced to believe that I would not urge this point in regard to their waiving a hearing. Therefore I do not press that point, though I am not certain that I did so far commit myself.

Mr. Cassidy—Well, I am very certain.

Mr. Mann—Well, that is sufficient to satisfy me.

Atty. Gen Brewster—You must have been certain or you would have undertaken to make this objection before.

Mr. Mann—Either the fact that I did agree to it or the fact that Mr. Cassidy says I agreed to it, is sufficient. I recollect that something was said about it, and I think Mr. Cassidy is right about it from recollection, but I am certain he is right by the fact that he makes the assertion that I agreed to it; and therefore I cannot make the point. But the point here is that parties cannot in this way get an opinion from the Court under these circumstances. I merely want to call the attention of the Court to the conclusion of the brief which my friend has prepared. It is to the effect that it is an abuse of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus for a party who has surrendered himself or is in custody to pretend that he is deprived of his liberty, to get the Court to listen day after day and time after time, all for the simple purpose of getting an opinion from the Judge upon the case at issue. Now, I would be one of the last to give over the privilege of that writ, because there are instances in which its refusal might work very great wrong indeed—where, for instance, the Court is required to stand up and protect a party against public clamor. But all the clamor that has been raised in this case has been against Mr. O'Connor, instead of against these offenders; and those who did not understand the case would be apt to conclude from hearing it casually that it was Mr. O'Connor who was upon trial here instead of the Tacks, and if any body is to be protected from the effect of public clamor here, it is Mr. O'Connor.

My learned colleague, after reciting a great number of cases, the last of which is from the highest Court in our Commonwealth concludes thus: "And when the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania made this the law of the land, they could not foresee that practitioners would be astute enough to invent, and the judges lenient enough to permit, a conspiracy between the defendant, his bail and the sheriff, by which, for a mere moment of time, the criminal should be surrendered into custody, the writ issued, the end of justice perhaps defeated, and the noble writ of habeas corpus prostituted to the basest uses."

Now, that this is the law which your Honor is asked to enunciate, but it seems to me that if any selection had been made (and I will not pretend to say it was more than an accident that your Honor has been selected,) that your Honor would perhaps be the last Judge in Pennsylvania who should be selected to uphold any such doctrine as that. It is an unfortunate selection for them. And the time at which your Honor is called upon to give such a decision, is also an unfortunate time for these defendants, for it is at a time when your Honor's career has just been passed upon by the people. Your Honor is here asked to put a stain upon that spotless reputation of yours, which has been preserved for years, pure and unsullied. Your Honor is asked to shelter these men who are flying for safety, and are clutching with their greasy, oily fingers and crime stained hands at your Honor's ermine. I submit this case to your Honor's careful consideration, with the utmost confidence, not alone as the case of Mr. O'Connor, but as the case of each individual man who is engaged in business, as the case of every child in this community, into whose mouth bread must go to appease the demands of hunger, and as the case of the public.

Judge Ludlow—Under the circumstances, gentlemen, I will take some time to consider this case. I will let the counsel know when I am ready.

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SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for High Service Pumping Engines," and directed to the "Board of Water Commissioners," will be received at their office, south corner of Fourth and Elm streets, city of St. Louis, until twelve o'clock noon, of MONDAY, the twenty-seventh day of January 1868, at which hour the bids will be publicly opened and read for building and erecting at Bissell's Point, City of St. Louis, two high service pumping engines, with boilers and appurtenances complete; engine No. 1 to be completed and ready for service by the 1st of November, 1869; engine No. 2 to be completed and ready for service by the 1st of January, 1870.
Also, at the same time and place, SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Low Service Pumping Engines," and directed to the "Board of Water Commissioners" as aforesaid, for building and erecting at Bissell's Point, City of St. Louis, two low service pumping engines, with boilers and appurtenances complete. Engine No. 1 to be completed and ready for service by the 1st of October, 1869. Engine No. 2 to be completed and ready for service by the 1st of January, 1870.
Plans of the engines and boilers can be seen, and specifications with form of proposal and contract, can be obtained upon application at the Engineer's office, on and after Thursday, the 26th of December, 1867, and also at the office of W. E. WORTHEN, Civil Engineer, 481 Broadway, New York.
The amount of security will not be less than fifty thousand dollars on each contract. The Board reserves to itself the right to increase this amount of security after the proposals are opened, to any sum not exceeding one-half the amount of the contract should they decide that it is for the interest of the city to do so. The sureties offered must be residents, freeholders of the county of St. Louis.
By order of the Board
d24:8t GEO. K. BUDD, President.

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Manufacturer of CORN MEAL, RYE FLOUR, and CHOPPED FEED. Orders delivered in either city, free of charge. Grain of all kinds chopped, and Corn shelled, on short notice.

STOVES! STOVES!
FREDERICK SCHULZE,
Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,
Dealer in Cutlery, Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves, Fenders, Brittania and Block Tin Ware, No. 115 WYLIE STREET, near Washington. Enameled and tinned Ware, wholesale and retail. ☞ All Jobbing and Repairing promptly attended to.

CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO BUY THE
TRIUMPH COOKING STOVE,
Is at No. 146 GRANT STREET.
c28 P. C. DUFFY.

R. P. GETTY,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Choice Wines and Liquors,
NO. 55 N. E. Cor. OHIO ST. AND DIAMOND
Allegheny City, Pa.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c

GREAT REDUCTION
IN
CARPETS!
We have determined to give our customers at once the advantage of any decline in prices that may be made later in the season, and have to-day
Reduced Prices
OF OUR
Entire Stock
OF
NEW AND CHOICE GOODS,
Far below what it would cost to replace the Goods.
M'FARLAND & COLLINS.
Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Street,
SECOND FLOOR.
de30:MWF&T

1867. WINTER STOCK. 1867.
CARPETS,
MATTINGS, OIL CLOTH,
WINDOW SHADES,
DRUGGETS,
MEDALLION DRUGGETS,
MATS AND RUGS,
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
ALL-WOOL INGRAIN.
A good assortment, at VERY LOW PRICES.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
21 Fifth Street,
(OVER BATES & BELL'S.)

CARPETS AT COST.
For a Short Time.
PREPARATORY TO TAKING STOCK
A Very Large Assortment of
OIL CLOTHS,
Window Shades,
HOLLANDS,
AND
Cheap All-Wool Ingrains.
McCALLUM BROS.,
51 Fifth Street, above Wood.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

WINTER GOODS.
E HOUSTON & CO.,
Fashionable Merchant Tailors,
NO. 37 FIFTH STREET,
Have just received a second supply of
Winter Coatings,
Together with full lines of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS. Fits guaranteed and prices very reasonable. A full supply of Men and Boys' READY MADE CLOTHING on hand, at prices to suit the times.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
WE ARE NOW
READY FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
With a large and select assortment of BISMARK, GRECIAN, GARIBALDI and METROPOLITAN
SUITS,
For BOYS, YOUTHS and CHILDREN.
OVERCOATS, all styles and sizes, in great variety.
GRAY & LOGAN,
No. 47 St. Clair Street.

P. McARDLE.
Merchant Tailor,
No. 95½ Smithfield St., Pittsburgh.
Keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS.
ALSO, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
GENT'S CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, in the latest styles.

MERCHANT TAILORS.
JONES & DUFF,
No. 3 ST. CLAIR STREET, have just brought from the east a full supply of WINTER GOODS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, OVERCOATINGS, &c., which they are prepared to cut and make up in a style equal to any shop in the east or west. They are determined to deserve and hope to receive a liberal patronage. no22:h34

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE, situated at corner of Duncan and Soho Streets, Pittsburgh. Lot 24 feet by 100 feet, extending to an alley. Frame house, two stories high, of five rooms; good cellar; large porch in front; hydrant water on the lot. Price $1,700. Apply to S. McLAIN & CO., 112 Fourth street.

A COAL WORKS FOR SALE, capable of running 15,000 bushels daily, including tenant houses, store house, flats, wagons, mules, and all the necessary fixtures for a large business and immediate operation. There are 455 acres of coal. This is one of the most valuable works on the Monongahela river; will be sold low and on good terms.
Apply to W. A. HERRON, Real Estate office, No. 80 Grant St., opposite Court House.

FOR SALE OR RENT, CHEAP—A Farm at Carpenter's Station, on the Central Railroad, containing 125 acres; improvements, two houses and stables, good orchard; all in pasture and good for cultivation. Also, several other Farms, in good localities and well improved, which I will sell cheap and on reasonable terms. Also, a number of good building lots in the city and suburbs.
For further particulars inquire of
WILLIAM WARD,
110 Grant street,
opposite the Cathedral.

2,000,000 ACRES
OF
CHOICE LANDS FOR SALE,
BY THE
Union Pacific Railway Co.,
EASTERN DIVISION,
Lying along the line of their road, at
$1.00 to $5.00 Per Acre
And on a CREDIT OF FIVE YEARS.
For particulars, maps, &c., address
JOHN P. DEVEREUX,
Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas.
Or, CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Sec'y,
St. Louis, Missouri.

MARVIN'S
CRACKERS
ARE THE BEST IN MARKET.
Water, Butter Sugar, Soda, Boston, Wine and Oyster Crackers,
And Cracker Meal.
No. 91 Liberty Street,
FOOT OF FOURTH.

BARR & MOSER,
ARCHITECTS.
FRUIT ASSOCIATION BUILDING, Nos. 3 and 4 ST. CLAIR STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Special attention given to the designing and building of Court Houses and public buildings.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHANDELIERS,
BRACKETS AND LAMPS,
FOR EITHER GAS OR OIL,
Of latest patterns and best workmanship, at all prices, among which are.
12 Light Gas Chandeliers at......$200 00 each.
[illegible]
2 Light Bracket for Gas......
All of latest patterns and best workmanship.
ALSO, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Kitchen, Hall and Parlor Lamps,
OPAL AND PAPER SHADES,
GLOBES, &c., &c.,
In quantities to suit purchasers.
ARTHUR KIRK,
172 and 174 Federal St., Allegheny.

THE FORT PITT
LUMBER CO.
Capital, : : : : : $125,000.
President—EDW. DITHRIDGE.
Secretary—T. A. WRIGHT.
Superintendent—JAS. GILLESPIE.
The FORT PITT LUMBER CO. having purchased TWO THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTY-ONE ACRES of uncultivated pine lands in Forest County, Pa., and erected thereon a large Steam Saw Mill, are now prepared to supply every variety of FIRST CLASS PINE LUMBER, from their yard,
NINTH WARD, corner of Lumber and Allegheny Sts.
☞ Communications by mail should be addressed to
T. A. WRIGHT, Secretary,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH IMPORTING HOUSE,
ESTABLISHED 1836.
SCHMIDT & FRIDAY,
IMPORTERS OF
GERMAN, FRENCH AND SPANISH
WINES AND LIQUORS,
409 Penn Street, Pittsburgh.
Our MR. SCHMIDT having returned from Europe, has made large purchases, and perfected arrangements with the following first class houses:
F. BUMILLER, Avize, Champagne.
DE VENOGE & CO., Epernay, Champagne.
J. PRUNIER & CO., Cognac and Bordeaux.
CHAS. LAMBLING, Cette.
[illegible] Cadiz, Spain.
ERHARD SCHMIDT, Nierenburg, A Rhein.
A. EYGER & CO., Creuznach, Sparkling Hock and Moselle.
BASS & CO., English Ales.
YOUNGER & CO., Scotch Ales.
A choice assortment of PURE OLD RYE WHISKEY constantly on hand.
Having perfected arrangements with the above houses, we are able to offer the choicest brand of WINES and LIQUORS. Examination of quality and comparison of prices solicited.

TO WHEAT GROWERS.
EUREKA AMMONIATED BONE
Super-Phosphate of Lime.
MANUFACTURED BY
THE ALLEGHENY FERTILIZER CO.,
SEWARD & CAMPBELL,
PROPRIETORS.
Office, 156 Penn St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
The best Fertilizer in use, and recognized by all Farmers who have given it a trial, to be the standard for raising large crops of Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, &c. We have published a gratuitous circular in a pamphlet containing interesting and valuable statements of this Fertilizer, copies of which will be sent free to any sending us their address.

MYERS, HOPPER & CO.,
(Successors to S. S. BULGER, Agent,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FURNITURE
Of Every Description.
SCHOOL AND OFFICE FURNITURE
No. 45 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ A full assortment of Pittsburgh Manufactured Furniture constantly on hand at LOWEST CASH PRICES.
C. A. MYERS.....WM. C. HOPPER.....WM. S. WILT.

COOK STOVES.
GET THE BEST,
BISSELL & CO'S.
TRIUMPH
FOR BITUMINOUS
COAL.
Warranted to Cook, Bake or Roast as well as any Stove in the Union.
BISSELL & CO.,
235 LIBERTY STREET.
Also on hand and for sale, PARLOR STOVES, HEATING STOVES, GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS, COOKING RANGES, &c.

SWORD'S SELF-TEMPERING
STEAM POWER
BRICK MACHINE,
MANUFACTURED BY THE
PITTSBURGH BRICK MACHINE
BRICK MANUFACTURING CO.
This Machine takes the clay direct from the bank, (without the preparation, by soaking necessary for "soft mud" machines,) and tempers it thoroughly, pressing in steel moulds, brick stiff enough to be packed up eight high in the yard as made. For cutting with the trowel, bearing hard usage, and making a strong, true wall, there are no better brick known. The cost of making them by this machine is from 95 cents to $1.10 per 1,000, according to the rates of wages. This we guarantee. The machine is built entirely of iron and steel; and in the best style for strength and convenience in working clay. Apply for circulars, giving full information, at the office,
52 CANAL ST., 2d Story,
Between Penn and Liberty streets, near the Union R. R. Depot,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

HARRIS & EWING,
Wholesale Druggists,
Cor. of Liberty & Wayne Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
City and Country Trade Solicited.

F. MUSSMANN,
FIFTH STREET, between Tunnel & Chatham Sts,
Gunsmith and Dealer in Hardware.
First class goods of all descriptions always on hand and sold at the lowest prices. Repairing done carefully, on short notice.

REMOVAL.
GREAT SALE AT COST!
My large stock of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS is offered at cost. I am preparing to move into my new building, No. 136 SMITHFIELD ST., between Fifth and Sixth streets, and will dispose of my present stock at VERY LOW PRICES.
JOHN ZWEIDINGER,
No. 160 Smithfield street.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A rare opportunity is offered for an investment in an established business, the manufacture of a leading article in its line, all in complete running order and only requiring capital to make it a large paying investment. Situated in the city of Pittsburgh. For particulars given on application to the undersigned.
S. McLAIN & CO.,
112 Fourth street.

$15,000 TO LOAN,
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
G. M. PETTY,
No. 69 Smithfield Street.
Real Estate bought and sold.

UNION STREET.
Notice is hereby given that the Report of the Viewers for opening UNION STREET, Seventh Ward, Allegheny, was filed at No. 162, January Term, 1868, and all persons having exceptions may file the same in proper time.
J. C. McCOMBS,
City Solicitor.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
CORNER THIRD AND WOOD STREETS
PITTSBURGH, PA.
(SUCCESSORS TO HANNA, HART & CO.)
DEALERS IN
Exchange, Coin, Coupons,
And particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
GOVERNMENT BONDS.
☞ SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON. mv1:82

N. HOLMES & SONS,
BANKERS,
No. 57 Market Street,
PITTSBURGH.
Deposits received in Par Funds and Currency. Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.
Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
U. S. Securities,
Including U. S. SIXES OF 1881;
do. do. 5-20s;
U. S. FIVES 10-40s.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Orders and Vouchers bought or collected.

KEYSTONE SAVINGS BANK,
293 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
THIS BANK WILL OPEN A
General Banking Business,
AT THEIR NEW BANKING-HOUSE, ON
Monday, November 18th, inst.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and Merchants are invited.
Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH
BANK FOR SAVINGS,
Formerly the DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION
67 Fourth Street,
Nearly Opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock.
Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
This institution especially offer to those whose earnings are limited, the opportunity to accumulate, by small deposits, easily saved, a sum which will be a resource when needed, and bearing interest instead of remaining unproductive.
Board of Managers:
PRESIDENT:
GEORGE A. BERRY.
VICE PRESIDENTS:
S. H. HARTMAN, JAMES PARK, JR.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER:
D. E. McKINLEY.

A. BRADLEY,	WM. K. NIMICK,
A. S. BELL,	F. RAHM,
JNO. S. DILWORTH,	JOSHUA RHODES,
G. FOLLANSBEE,	JOHN SCOTT,
JAS. L. GRAHAM,	R. C. SCHMERTZ,

CHRISTOPHER ZUG.
SOLICITORS—D. W. & A. S. BELL.

WESTERN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 59 Fourth Street.
CHARTERED 1866.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Any sum received from One Dollar upward.
Deposits subject to Check, without interest.
DISCOUNT DAILY, AT 12 O'CLOCK.
President—THOMPSON BELL.
Vice President—A. M. MARSHALL.
DIRECTORS.

THOMPSON BELL,	J. J. GILLESPIE,
JOHN H. DALZELL,	A. M. MARSHALL,
	JOS. ALBREE.

Stockholders to whom we make
REFERENCE:

Wm. Forsythe,	Joseph Dilworth,
Wm. Caldwell,	Rev. David Kerr,
Willis Dalzell,	Henry Lambert,
J. W. C. Bidwell,	A. M. Brown,
E. M. Fulton,	Thos. Ewing.

COAL, COKE, &c.

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL
COAL & COKE COMPANY,
Miners, shippers and dealers, wholesale and retail, in the
BEST FAMILY COAL,
NUT COAL AND SLACK.
Office and Yard—Corner FOURTH AND TRY STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.
All orders for delivery in the city, or shipment west, will meet prompt and immediate attention. R. A. SCHNABEL, Superintendent.

BEST FAMILY COAL
Always on hand and delivered promptly to order
AT LOWEST MARKET RATES, BY
OSCAR F. LAMM & CO.,
Cor. Sandusky Street and P. Ft. W. & C. Railway
ALLEGHENY CITY.
Anthracite Coal furnished at the lowest rates.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!
DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,
Having removed their Office to
No. 567 LIBERTY STREET,
(Lately City Flour Mill) SECOND FLOOR,
Are now prepared to furnish good Youghiogheny
LUMP, NUT COAL OR SLACK,
At the lowest market price.
☞ All orders left at their office, or addressed to them through the mail, will be attended to promptly. my24:b25

CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG,
DEALER IN
YOUGHIOGHENY & CONNELLSVILLE COAL
And Manufacturers of
Coal, Slack, and Desulphurized Coke
OFFICE AND YARD.
Corner of Butler and Morton: first yard on Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward, and on Second street, near Lock No. 1, Pittsburgh, Pa. Families and Manufacturers supplied with the best article of Coal or Coke at the lowest cash rates.
Orders left at any of their offices will receive prompt attention.

SUPERIOR COAL.
C. CHERRY & CO.,
Miners and Shippers of PITTSBURGH, GAS, FORGE and FAMILY COAL, NUT COAL and SLACK. Coal delivered promptly to all parts of the cities, at the lowest market rates.
Office and Yard, corner FOURTH and WATSON (formerly Canal,) STREETS, Pittsburgh.
P. O. BOX, 1292. oc23

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING.

JAMES CAVANAGH..........R. B. EWENS, JR.
CAVANAGH & CO.,
NO. 114 LIBERTY STREET,
(Opposite Hare's Hotel,)
PRACTICAL PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS
Ale and Beer Pumps, Hydrants, Pumps, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Sinks, Wash stands, Gum Hose, &c. Prompt and particular attention given to repairing in city and country.

F. L. ATWOOD....BENSON JONES....J. M'CAFFREY
ATWOOD & M'CAFFREY,
BRASS FOUNDERS,
STEAM AND GAS FITTERS,
Cor. of 3rd and Liberty Streets,
Above Carroll & Snyder's, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Light and Heavy Castings furnished promptly to order.
Special attention paid to the fitting out and repairing of Oil Refineries, Steamboats, Rolling Mills, &c., &c.
Agents for A. S. Cameron & Co.'s
STEAM PUMPS
AND
BLOWER ENGINES.
These Pumps have superior advantages over all others, and every one is warranted to give satisfaction. Pumps constantly on hand. fe26:n10

JOHN M. COOPER....JOS. HAYS....HENRY BIRK.
JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,
BRASS FOUNDERS,
Steam and Gas Fitters,
Manufacturers of PUMPS AND BRASS WORK of every description; dealers in GAS FIXTURES AND TUBING, of all kinds.
Corner of Pike and Walnut Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

CONFECTIONERIES, &c.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATIONS, PICNICS, DINNER PARTIES, &c., furnished with the best
ICE CREAM, CONFECTIONARIES, CAKES, FRUITS, &c.
At the lowest price and on the shortest notice, by
JULIUS RICHTER
No. 16 DIAMOND, Allegheny.

HENRY W. PORBACH,
Confectionery and Bakery,
No. 200 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Between Seventh and Liberty.
☞ LADIES' OYSTER SALOON attached.

GEORGE BEAVEN,
CANDY MANUFACTURER,
And dealer in Foreign and American FRUITS, PICKLES, NUTS, &c.,
118 FEDERAL STREET, second door from the First National Bank, Allegheny City.

AMUSEMENTS.

☞ NEW OPERA HOUSE.
WM. HENDERSON..........Lessee.
F. F. CANNING..........Manager.
T. R. HANN..........Stage Manager.
FAREWELL BENEFIT and positively last night of the brilliant Lyric Artiste,
LADY DON,
FRIDAY EVENING, January 10th, 1868, the performance will commence with the beautiful three act drama of
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN,
Don Cæsar, with songs..........Lady Don.
To conclude with the ever popular burlesque of
KENILWORTH.
Earl of Leicester, with songs..........Lady Don.
Saturday Afternoon—Lady Don Matinee.
Saturday Evening—Benefit of Harry Hotto.

☞ "SONGS OF SCOTLAND."
MASONIC HALL,
Friday, January 10th, 1868.
MR. KENNEDY'S LAST NIGHT.
PROGRAMME—"Lizzie Lindsay," "O' a' the airts the wind can blaw," "My Spouse Nancy," "The Macgregor's Gathering." Mr. Kennedy will give selections from Allan Ramsay's pastoral—"THE GENTLE SHEPHERD." "Oh, why left I my home," "Bonnie Prince Charlie," "Tullochgorum," "When he gang awa, Jamie." Grand Aria—"The last words of Marmion." Finale—"Auld Lang Syne."
Piano Forte..........Miss Kennedy.
Admission—50 cents; Reserved Seats 75c, to be had at Mellor's music store, No. 81 Wood street. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

LEGAL.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.

{ L. S. } In the Orphans' Court in and for said county. In the matter of the Estate of W. T. BOWN, deceased. No. 55, December Term, 1867.

And now to wit, December 14th, 1867, it is ordered and decreed that JAMES A. LOWRIE, Esq., be appointed Auditor to dispose of the exceptions to said account, and make distribution among the parties entitled thereto, as prayed for.
BY THE COURT.
From the Record.
A. HILANDS, Clerk.

The undersigned, Auditor, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, No. 157 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, January 22d, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
JAS. A. LOWRIE,
de27:100F Auditor.

UNITED STATES of AMERICA, WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

The President of the United States to the Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania, Greeting:

Whereas, a libel of information has been filed in the District Court of the United States for said Western District of Pennsylvania, on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1867, against one keg of Whiskey containing ten gallons, and one keg of Whiskey containing twelve gallons, being the property of some person or persons unknown. All persons claiming an interest in said property are hereby notified to be and appear before our said Court, at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to make answer to the premises, and intervene for their respective interests, and make their allegations in that behalf.
THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
ja7 United States Marshal.

UNITED STATES of AMERICA, WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS.

The President of the United States to the Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania, Greeting:

Whereas, a libel of information has been filed in the District Court of the United States for said Western District of Pennsylvania, on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1867, against one keg of Whiskey, being the property of, or claimed by, J. Whitman of Cleveland, Ohio. All persons claiming an interest in said property are hereby notified to be and appear before our said Court, at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to make answer to the premises, and intervene for their respective interests, and make their allegations in that behalf.
THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
ja7 United States Marshal.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

GEORGE W. LEONARD, a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 13th day of January, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., before SAMUEL HARPER, Register in this office, at No. 93 Diamond street, in the city of Pittsburgh, to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. And further, notice is hereby given, that the second and third meetings of creditors of the said bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of said act, will be had before said Register, at same time and place.
S. C. McCANDLESS,
de31:13e Clerk of U. S. District Court for said Dist.

WESTERN DISTRICT PENNSYLVANIA, ss:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment of

ASSIGNEE OF ROBERT HERVEY,

of the borough of Tarentum, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said District.
HUGH H. BOLE, Assignee,
corner Point Alley and Duquesne Way.
no9:h31

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

At Pittsburgh, the 12th day of December, A. D. 1867. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of MICHAEL McKENNA, of the City of Pittsburgh, county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.
JOHN H. BAILEY, Assignee,
de14:139* Attorney-at-Law, 89 Grant street.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—All persons interested will take notice that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of EDWARD O'NEIL, late of Ohio township, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate, or persons having claims against the same, will make payment or present the same to
WINIFRED SWEENY, Adm'x,
Allegheny city.
Or her Attorney, ROBERT ROSS,
ja8:d&T No. 140 Fourth st., Pittsburgh.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS.

At Pittsburgh, the 14th day of December, A. D. 1867. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOSEPH A. CARTNEY, of Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.
JOHN H. BAILEY, Assignee,
de16:80 Att'y at Law, 89 Grant st.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS.

At Pittsburgh, the 13th day of December, 1867, the undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOHN B. KENNEDY, of Allegheny, in the county of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.
JOHN H. BAILEY, Assignee,
de14:155 Attorney at Law, 89 Grant street.

OIL WORKS & COMPANIES

EUREKA OIL WORKS,
Manufacturers of
Eureka Carbon Oil,
THE CELEBRATED
Sperm Lubricating Oils,
CHEMICAL LINSEED OIL,
Wholesale Dealers in
Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils; Lard, Sperm, Whale and Fish Oils.
R. C. MACBESNEY, Agent,
19 Irwin Street,
PITTSBURGH.

WARING & KING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN
Petroleum and its Products,
Dalzell's Block, Duquesne Way,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PHILADELPHIA ADDRESS:
WARING, KING & CO.,
187 Walnut St., Phila.

H. M. LONG & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE WHITE BURNING OIL,
Brand—"LUCIFER."
Office, No. 2 Duquesne Way,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

TACK BROTHERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND BROKERS IN
Petroleum and its Products,
PITTSBURGH OFFICE—Dalzell's Building corner of Duquesne Way and Irwin street.
PHILADELPHIA OFFICE—137 Walnut st.

WM. WIGHTMAN..........D. A. ANDERSON
EAGLE OIL WORKS,
Lawrenceville.
WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,
Refiners and Dealers in
PETROLEUM,
OFFICE, SECOND STORY, CORNER HANCOCK STREET AND DUQUESNE WAY.

J. C. BUFFUM. C. A. RENEW. W. R. WHITEHEAD
SOHO OIL WORKS,
Manufacture and have for sale all kinds of
LUBRICATING OILS,
No. 1 ST. CLAIR STREET.
BUFFUM, RENEW & CO.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

BENJAMIN SINGERLY..........PHILIP CLESS
SINGERLY & CLESS,
(Successors to Geo. F. Schuchman & Co.,)
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The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE COURTS.

Decisions of the Supreme Court.

The following opinions were delivered in the Supreme Court, sitting in banc at Philadelphia, on Tuesday:

By Chief Justice Thompson:

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Co. vs. Wm. A. McClurg. Allegheny county.

The plaintiff below was injured while travelling on the road of the defendants. While sitting in the car, with his elbow projecting beyond the sill of the window, his arm was struck by a car standing on a switch, and seriously injured. He obtained a verdict against the company on the ground of negligence on their part. Judgment reversed, and a *venire de novo* awarded.

The Commonwealth ex rel. J. Y. McLaughlin vs. the Sheriff of Allegheny county. Suggestion for *quo warranto*. Dissenting opinion in favor of allowing the *quo warranto*.

The Rochester and Oleopolis Oil Co. vs. J. H. Hughey. Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Hall vs. Campbell. Westmoreland county. Judgment affirmed.

Keeling vs. Griffin. Allegheny county. Order of the Court quashing the proceedings affirmed at the costs of the plaintiff in error.

Hoffman et al. vs. John McCrea. Armstrong county. Judgment affirmed.

The Commonwealth for use of William Collins vs. Samuel Boyd et al. Fayette county. Judgment reversed, and *venire de novo* awarded.

Stewart & Foltz vs. James Rhodes. Lawrence county. Decree reversed.

Jake Hill et al. vs. Canfield & Poer. Allegheny county. Judgment reversed, and *venire de novo* awarded.

Steamboat Dictator, William B. Donaldson, et al., vs. John Heath. Allegheny. Judgment affirmed.

Savage vs. Wilkersham. Appeal from *Nisi Prius*. Decree affirmed at the cost of the appellant.

Leckey et al. vs. Cunningham et al. Fayette county. Judgment affirmed.

Gottsman's Administrators vs. the Pennsylvania Insurance Company. Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Bunser vs. Cravener. Armstrong county. Judgment reversed, and *venire de novo* awarded.

Gampers et al. vs. John C. Rochester. Indiana county. Judgment affirmed.

Weisenbarger et al. vs. the Harmony Fire and Marine Insurance Company of New York. Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Mosier's et al.'s Appeal. Crawford county. Decree affirmed at cost of appellants.

Mary Halls et al.'s Appeal. Allegheny county. Writ quashed.

By Strong, Justice:

Commonwealth vs. Clerly. Rule for quo warranto. Quo warranto denied.

Fayette County Railroad Company vs. Gallagher. Fayette county. Judgment reversed, and *venire de novo* awarded.

Frew vs. Hopkins. Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Fulton vs. Sellers. Allegheny county. Decree affirmed; appellant to pay costs of appeal.

McMullen vs. Beatty; Fayette county. Judgment affirmed.

Commonwealth vs. McCombs. Allegheny county. Appeal dismissed at costs of appellant. This is the case involving the constitutionality of the act creating the office of Assistant District Attorney for Allegheny county. The decision of the Court below, sustaining the act, is affirmed.

Grove vs. Hodger. Huntingdon county. Judgment affirmed.

Freyvogle vs. Hughes. Allegheny county. Judgment reversed, and judgment for defendant *non obstante veredicto*.

Harris vs. Rickey. Fayette county. Judgment affirmed.

Day vs. Willey. Crawford county. Judgment affirmed.

Andrews vs. Bell. Decree affirmed.

Journeay vs. Gibson. Crawford county. Judgment affirmed.

Tripp vs. Bishop. Venango county. Judgment affirmed.

Arentz vs. Porter. Indiana county. Judgment affirmed.

By Read, Justice.

Tarr vs. Scott. Armstrong county. Decree affirmed, at costs of appellant.

Dinsmore vs. Keller. Lawrence county. Decree reversed at costs of appellant.

Jaroslanski vs. Simon, and same vs. Bradby. Allegheny county. Judgments affirmed.

Chase vs. Ninth National Bank of New York city. Venango county. Judgment affirmed.

Brown vs. Parkinson. Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed (Strong, J. dissenting.)

Chew vs. Gillespie. Butler county. Judgment affirmed.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company vs. Dunn. Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

O'Connor vs. American Iron Mountain Company. Allegheny county. Judgment reversed and a *venire de novo* awarded.

Wells' Appeal. Washington county. Decree affirmed at costs of appellant.

McCall's Appeal. Venango county. Appeal dismissed and decree affirmed at cost of appellants.

McGovern vs. Lewis. Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Fox vs. Hayward. Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Anderson's Appeal. Washington county. Decree affirmed at costs of appellants.

By Agnew, Justice.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company vs. Spear. Allegheny county. Judgment reversed and judgment for defendant on reserved question *non obstante verdicto*.

Thorpe, assignee of Crawford County National Bank, vs. Wegefarth. Crawford county. Judgment reversed and *venire facias de novo* awarded.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company vs. Gilliland. Same vs. McClinton. Allegheny county. Judgments reversed and *venire de novo* awarded in each case.

Willard vs. Willard. Indiana county. Judgment affirmed.

Linsenbigler vs. Gormley. Armstrong county. Judgment affirmed.

Ivory vs. Burns. Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

McCall vs. Davis. Allegheny county. Judgment reversed and *venire facias de novo* awarded.

Hemer's Appeal. Greene county. Decree affirmed and appeal dismissed at costs of appellant.

Thompson vs. Still. Armstrong county. Judgment reversed and *venire facias de novo* awarded.

Crooks vs. Douglas. Crawford county. Judgment affirmed.

Willingar vs. Sorg. Elk county. Judgment reversed and *venire facias de novo* awarded.

Millinger vs. Daly. Allegheny county. Judgment reversed, and *venire facias de nova* awarded.

Lantz and Stephens' appeal. Greene county. Decree reversed and set aside, and proceedings remitted with instructions, &c.

Harvey vs. School district of Clinton. Harvey vs. same. Butler county. School directors' appeal. Decrees reserved and set aside, and plaintiffs's bills ordered to be dismissed with costs.

School directors of Howard township appeal. Butler county. Decree reversed and all proceedings ordered to be quashed.

Page vs. Heath. Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

OIL CREEK RAILROAD CASE.

The case of the Oil Creek Railroad Company vs. The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, was then taken up.

The plaintiffs alleged that the Oil Creek Railroad Company was incorporated in 1860, and authorized to build a continuous line of railroad from a point at or near Garland Station, in Warren county, to Oil City, in Venango county, and thence to the town of Franklin; that the road was completed to Titusville in 1862, since which time it has been steadily extending down towards Franklin, and is now in operation between Oil City and Petroleum Centre, on Oil Creek; that the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad was incorporated in 1857, under the name of the Meadville Railroad, but in 1858 change the name to the one it now bears; that the defendants having completed their road to Franklin, were anxious to extend it to Oil City, and finding the only practicable route already occupied by the plaintiffs, on the 14th of January, 1864, entered into a contract with plaintiffs to construct a road from Franklin to Oil City, under their (the plaintiffs) charter and covenanting to complete it by the 1st of January, 1865, and to use it upon certain conditions; and that a failure to complete its construction at the time specified should operate as a forfeiture, and the plaintiffs should then be at liberty to take possession of the road constructed, with all its appurtenances and fixtures, and use the same as though they had constructed it; that plaintiffs agreed, if the road should be completed at the stipulated time, that they would then lease the road to the defendants for ninety-nine years, at a dollar per annum; that the road was not completed at the time mentioned, and that they took possession of it under the agreement, but that the defendants refused to allow them to have quiet and peacable possession thereof. They, therefore, pray the Court to decree that they have the right to declare the lease forfeited, and to take possession of the road; and that, upon the payment by plaintiffs to defendants of the sum expended by them prior to January 1, 1865, in the construction of the road, the defendants shall deliver up for cancellation the said contract; and that the Court will grant an injunction to restrain the defendants from disturbing them in the possession of the road.

The defendants admit the execution and delivery of the contract, but deny that they began the construction of the road in question under this contract. They allege that it was begun as a continuation of another they had constructed under their rights and privileges acquired by the act of incorporation. They admit that the road was not completed by June 1, 1865, as stipulated, but deny that plaintiffs have the right to enter hereon as claimed, alleging that they failed to perform several material stipulations contained in their part of the contract, as the issuing of their first mortage seven per cent. bonds, secured on the whole line of their road, to the amount of $15,000 per mile, in order to facilitate the raising of money by the defendants, etc. Held under advertisement. Henry M. Philips and Samuel G. Thompson for plaintiffs: Hon. Gaylord Church for defendants.

District Court—Judge Williams.

THURSDAY, January 9.—The Court remained in session only until twelve o'clock.

E. D. Jones vs. William Phillips, administrator *cum testamento annexo* of C. W. Ricketson, dec'd. Verdict in favor of plaintiff for $1,679.33.

Thomas J. Power vs. Superior Iron Company. Plaintiff took a non-suit.

The following is the trial list for this day:

146. Joseph Patterson vs. George McPherson.
160. John Young vs. Little Sawmill Run Railroad Co.
164. Hugh McShane et ux. vs. B. McLain & Co.
165. Hamilton Stewart vs. Geo. Hart.
169. Hanna, Hart & Co. vs. Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva U. S. Mail Line.
170. James Old vs. Acme Oil Company.
171. Louis Schnitzer vs. A. Burkhardt.
172. George D. McGrew vs. William Clayton.

Common Pleas—Judge Mellon.

THURSDAY, Jan. 9.—In the case of Thomas Watson for use of Thomas Collins vs. Samuel Montgomery, action on a promissory note, the jury found for plaintiff $73.92.

Wm. Woodford vs. Adam Rush. Action to recover $120, alleged to be due for rent of a tract of land in Baldwin township. On trial.

Following is the daily list:

NOVEMBER LIST.

2. John W. Taylor vs. Mary A. Sinclair.
3. John Spithers vs. Martin Hope.
4. D. D. Patterson vs. Robt. Eeschelman's Ex'r.
5. Same vs. Same.
7. George Erdner vs. Alf. McDonald.
8. Jacob F. Eisele vs. Leopold Sahl, Sr.
9. M. L. Bingham vs. J. W. Grafton, for use.
10. Henderson & Andrews vs. John Irwin & Co.
11. Oliver C. Brown vs. Fred. Smith et ux.
12. H. Kelly vs. A. D. Miller.
13. Samuel Smith vs. Jno. J. Shutterly.
14. J. D. Livingston vs. Wilson Irwin.
15. Archibald Kelly vs. James Woods.

REMNANTS OCTOBER LIST.

37. James and Michael McStein vs. Charles Mugle.
51. Leopold Einstein vs. Julius Adler.
52. People's Line vs. Andrew Boyd.
10. W. H. Byram vs. C. H. DeKnight.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

THURSDAY, Jan. 9.—The whole session was occupied in the trial of the Commonwealth vs. Moritz Kestner, indicted for the larceny of goods in the possession of the Pennsylvania Railroad for shipment. The case progressed as far as the conclusion of the arguments of counsel, J. H. Hampton, Esq., for the prosecution, and Major A. M. Brown for the defense.

Henry Busler, ordered into custody on his own admission of fornication with Mary Thomas, plead *nolle contendere*, and the Court fined him ten dollars and costs.

The grand jury came into Court just before adjournment, and returned a number of bills. They will probably conclude their labors to-morrow.

Disgraceful Conduct.

Yesterday morning Robert Watkins, of the Fifth ward, while passing along Penn street, was attacked by two drunken ruffians named John Smith and Pat. Toner, who beat and abused him in a shameful manner. Watkins made information before Alderman Taylor, charging them with assault and battery. A warrant was issued for the accused, who were arrested and held for a hearing. Such conduct is quite common of late in the city, and is extremely disgraceful to the parties who engage in it, as well as to the city authorities, and it might be beneficial to make an example of the offenders.

A Slight Fire.—Last night, between ten and eleven o'clock, a slight fire was discovered in the office of the *Evening Advocate*, which, had it occurred a few hours later, might have been disastrous. The fire originated from the stove, which was by some means thrown over, and was not discovered until it had burned through the floor and was falling on the billiard tables at the Brunswick Saloon. The application of a few buckets of water extinguished the devouring element, and consequently the Fire Department were not called out.

Fight in a Saloon.—A fight occurred yesterday in a saloon in Birmingham between Gustave Rinehart and Bernard Wolf, in which the latter was considerably abused and beaten. He made information before Justice Heisel, of Birmingham, charging Rinehart with assault and battery. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing.

Caned.—Justice Ammon, of East Birmingham, has been made the recipient of a splendid gold headed cane, as a testimonial of the appreciation of his numerous friends and acquaintances.

CITY ITEMS.

Grand Exhibition at the Rink.

Eugene W. Pratt, winner of the First Prize Medal, at Chicago, exhibits at the Keystone Rink, this evening. No extra charge to holders of season tickets. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Exhibition will not prevent those who wish to skate from doing so.

Poplins—Cheaper than ever before. Double width at 37½ cents, at Barker's final sale.

Six P's.—Poets—Painters—Preachers—Players—Printers and Politicians—all suffer from Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Loss of Appetite, Liver Complaints, and all diseases which they may *cure* or *prevent* by the use of Plantation Bitters. If those sufferers took these Bitters, the Poetry would be purer, the Acting truer, the Paintings grander, the Sermons livelier, the Printing neater, and the Politics honester. This splendid tonic invigorates the system, and enables the brain to work healthily.

Perhaps no article was ever so well endorsed by all who have used it.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price. M:W:F:F

Table Linens, nearly one-half former prices, at Barker's sale.

If Life and Health Can be Estimated by dollars and cents, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is worth its weight in gold. It relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and carries the infant safely through the critical period of teething. Be sure and call for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," having the *fac-simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Underwear, for ladies, gents and children, cheap, at Barker's sale.

Call and Examine the large and complete stock of Ladies' Furs, at William Fleming's, No. 139 Wood street. tf

Waterproof reduced from $1 20 to $1 00 at Barker's final sale.

Constitution Water is a certain cure for Diabetes and all diseases of the kidneys. For sale by all druggists. MWF.

Most extraordinary bargains, at Barker's final sales.

Bargains in Ladies' Furs, at William Fleming's, No. 139 Wood street. tf

See the 12½c Shirting Muslin at Barker's final sale.

Grand Promenades at City Hall from 10 to 12 every evening this week. TF.

The bargains of the season, at Barker's closing sale.

Universalist Fair and Festival at City Hall every night this week. TF

Real French Merinos, 50c., at Barker's sale.

Last chance of the season, Barker's final sale.

Have you been to Barker's final closing out sale.

Go to Barker's final closing out sale.

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AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

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We will give holders of JUNE AND JULY SEVEN-THIRTIES the interest at 7 3-10 per cent. to January 1st, and give them in exchange

5-20 BONDS OF 1867,

interest IN GOLD at 6 per cent. from that date.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, December 9, 1868.

The excitement in the gold room is over since the cliques for a rise have succeeded in twisting the bears severely, and hold the power in their hands to make their own terms. The market this morning opened at 135⅝, and fluctuated between that and 136⅝; sales were made mostly at the inside figures; some bears were bold enough to sell short, after having covered part of their contracts. It is truly astonishing how sudden people change their opinion, and when we asked the question what gave rise to all this, we may safely say a mad man was at the bottom of all this. George Francis Train was ingeniously introduced at the gold board, and permitted to make a speech all in the interest of the bulls in the room. The combined efforts of Butler, Pendleton and Stevens would scarcely effect the market, but the arguments of Mr. Train were so convincing that every body rushed to cover short contracts or made a purchase for a short turn. There is no question that gold must advance during the continued heavy train of specie to Europe, but it does not follow that the advance would continue while such large disbursements are in progress as is at present the case.

The bond market is strong, and 5-20s of 1865 and 1867 advanced ¼ per cent. within two days only, and 5 20s of 1862 are dull and weak with a decline of ½ per cent. since yesterday. The stock market is strong and advancing, and nearly all the Railroad shares are from 2@3 per cent. higher to-day than at the close of last week. Mining shares are very strong, and seem just to have started after such a long period of depression.

Closing New York quotations, received by Ph. R. Mertz, were as follows:

Gold, 136⅞; 1881's, 109⅝; 5-20s, 1862, 108⅜; 1864, 106; 1865, 106⅛; Consols, 108; 10-40s, 102⅛; 7-30s, 1 5.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.	91½
Merchants Union Express	37⅞
Western Union Telegraph	38
Erie R. R.	74⅜
Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R.	99⅛
Northwestern Railroad—common	59
Northwestern—preferred	73⅞
New York Central	121⅜
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	31⅞
Michigan Southern	86⅛
Corydon	48
Quartz	1 38
Quicksilver	23¾

—The New York *Tribune*, of Wednesday, says: This renewed confidence in the National debt proceeds from the conviction that all the tinkering schemes in regard to funding will fail, and nothing attempted in the way of consolidating the debt until all the options in the form of Seven Thirties are out of the way, and the compound notes paid or extended in 3 per cent. certificates. Senator Sherman's bill contains provisions in regard to commissions which make its passage desirable by bankers, who hope to profit by them, but the Treasury is in no condition to bear any such plucking, and the sooner the bill is amended in this matter the better. No member of Congress thus far appears to realize two things, first that the public creditors feel unbounded confidence that what they loaned the Government in its hour of need will be paid them in good faith, principal and interest; second, that the bonds of the Government read 6 per cent. and the principal payable at the option of the Government after five years, and absolutely in twenty years. Now the Government cannot pay in anything but gold dollars, and until it is able to do so must, like other debtors, not complain if creditors, like private citizens, sit still and patiently wait, knowing that the debtor is solvent and sure to work out in time, paying interest promptly, with a certainty of equal punctuality with the principal at maturity. All the funding scheme the country requires can be embraced in a short bill, providing that every dollar of National debt now in existence may be exchanged at par, prior to the expiration of the five year option, for a bond payable after fifty years in gold, and bearing five per cent. interest. Into this bond enormous amounts of trust funds would be sure to flow, and it would soon rise to such a premium, that at the expiration of the five years option on the Five Twenties their holders would gladly exchange them to avoid the danger of being paid off from a new loan, which could be made at much lower rates. If, in addition to this simple funding bill Congress will at once cut down every appropriation the last dollar they will bear, and modify the taxes so that fifty millions of principal of the National debt can be paid in 1868 from surplus revenue, the debt will, thereafter, take care of itself. The honest collection of the whisky tax would secure a revenue so large that a multitude of minor taxes which now absorb the profits of the people could be abolished, to the great benefit of the country. Too many tax gatherers have been taken from productive labor to hunt up the tea spoons and currant wine of thrifty housewives, and the sooner they are returned to the cornfield to labor the better. In short, Congress must be economical in expenditures, thorough in the collection of taxes, and judicious in levying them, or prepare to be superseded by members who will.

—The Chicago *Tribune*, of Wednesday, says: The money market was irregularly reported. Some of the houses reported a strong demand for loans, and in those quarters the market was quoted quite stringent. Elsewhere business was dull, with only a limited inquiry for accommodation. The tone of the market is without any change, and we cannot see how there can be an easier feeling till the stock of provisions now held here begins to move. The advance in Wheat to-day was a subject for general conversation in financial circles, and no little apprehension was entertained in some quarters that this "bulge" will result in a disastrous break. Wheat operators were treated gingerly, and, where advances were made, large margins were unhesitatingly insisted on.

—Says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, of Wednesday: The money market was easy yesterday at 6 to 7 per cent., with more disposition to lend. Independent of the strong position shown by the banks in the large cities, the flow of currency is now from the west to the east. The banks discount nearly or quite all the good paper offered, leaving little of a prime character for street operators, where the rates rule at 7 to 9 per cent. Inferior paper is quoted at 1 to 2 per cent. a month.

CENTRAL LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, January 9, 1868.

CATTLE.

The most noticeable event in the market for Cattle at these yards this week is the largely increased supply, being fully double the number there was last week, and considerably larger than for several weeks previous. As a matter of course, with unusually large offerings, and but little, if any, improvement in the demand, the number of buyers in attendance being no larger than usual, the market was a little offish, and shippers, generally, were asking for concessions, which as a general thing, were not granted, and many holders being unable to obtain what they considered a fair price here, shipped on further east. Prime to extra cattle sold at from 7¾ to 8c, and good butchers stock may be quoted at 6½ to 7½c. Good cattle command comparatively better prices than common stock, and sell with much less difficulty, and it is astonishing that farmers and even stock growers will persist in forcing the latter grade stock to market, for if they even happen to strike a good market it is doubtful whether more than enough will be realized to pay feed bills, commissions, yardage, and cost of transportation. The following is a full report of the sales for the week ending to-day:

Smith & Talmage sold 23 head fairish stockers, averaging 850, to Schimp, at 5,15.

Glass, Lafferty & Co., sold 6 head for Hamilton to McCall at 6½; 22 for Holmes & Phieffer to Messenger, Gillett & Co. at 4½; 46 head for Williams to Booth at 5,90; 16 for C. Hudson to Smith & Mooney at $100 per head; 15 for Holmes & Phieffer to Aud at 5, and 4 for same to same at 4, 7 to Robertson at 5¾.

W. Hedges sold Wm. Hines 5 old sows at 4. Hawk sold Peter Kiemen 35 head, but we did not get the price.

Thos. Lamb sold McArdle 17 head of good fat cattle at 7½. Huffman sold same buyer 17 good cattle at 7½. J. Kerwin sold W. Hedges 4 oxen, weighing 2550, at 6¾.

Ward & Kell sold 20 head commonish cattle, weighing 20,750, at 5½. D. Evans sold John McArdle 15 head of good cattle at 7¾, and 2 at 6.

John Moss sold for A. Miller to J. Myers 18 good fat cattle at 7 85. H. D. Evans sold McArdle 16 at 7, and 2 at 6.

Mattell sold H. Miller 31 head good butchers cattle at 7,30. Pickering sold same buyer 4 at 7, and 12 at 7¼.

McKee sold W. Hedges 16 head at 6, and 4 bulls and cows at 4. Pickering sold Marks & Hazlewood 18 at 5,75, and 17 at 4½.

HOGS.

The arrivals of Hogs during the past week were also large, and of a much better quality than usual, but with a good shipping demand, the market ruled active throughout the entire week, and prices were pretty well sustained, ranging from 6½ to 7c for New Yorkers, and 7¼ to 8¼c for such as are usually shipped to Philadelphia—to-day 8c was an outside price and nothing but extra smooth fat Hogs would command that figure. The following is a partial report of the sales during the week:

Glass, Lafferty & Co. sold on commission 20 head for Holmes & Phieffer to Hillerick at 7; 92 for Tucker to Crouse & Co. at 7,25; 213 for Dougherty to Gilchreist & Co. at 7¼; 90 for Long to same buyer at 7¼; 77 for Tucker to Crouse & Co. at 8,10; 48 for same to Imhoff at 8; 32 for same to Fogle at 7¾; 40 for Blue to Imhoff at 8; 30 for Blue to Pearce at 6,77½; 21 for Tucker to Pearce at 6,77½; 108 for H. A. Merrick to same at 6 77½; 41 for Stump to Dripps & Stockton at 7,65; 54 for same to Pearce at 6 90; 299 for Brunot to Imhoff at 7¾; 120 for same to Pidcock & Co. at 6,85; 59 for Frazier to Dripps & Stockton at 7,65; 45 for Merrick to Young at 7,80; 179 for Petty to Gilchreist & Co. at 7,65; 112 for Glass & Weisal to Kratling & Britt at 7¾; 86 for Petty & Son to Pearce at 6,80; 30 for Merrick to same at 6,80; 25 for Holmes & P. to same at 6¾; 88 for Glass & Weisal to Sultzer at 7¾; 348 for Dowd to Messenger, Gillett & Co. at 6¾; 14 for Wilson to same at 6,60; 119 for Glass & Weisal to Pearce at 6,85; 31 for Hamilton to Malick at 7,10; 66 for Stahl to Pidcock & Co. at 6,85; 65 for Groves to Pearce at 7,15; 61 for McDonald & Co. to Huim at 7,60.

Singer & Imhoff bought 100 head from Glass, Lafferty & Co. at 7¾; 57 from Robinson at 6 30; 164 from Bowser at 7,20; 35 from Orr at 8; 264 from Lane at 7,90; 52 from Hedges & Taylor at 7,80; 168 from Lane at 8,07½; 63 from Walters at 8; 60 from Pidcock & Co. at 7,85; 112 from Jones at 7,40; 94 from Hedges at 8; 52 from Oglesby, extra, at 8¼; 92 from Orr at 8; 59 from Stump at 7,90; 88 from Holmes at 8; 83 from Critchfield at 7,46; 116 from same at 7,90; 157 from Holmes at 7¾; 165 from Harey at 7¾; 173 from McIlain at 7,55; 187 from Nichols at 7,90; 98 from Foster at 7¼; 49 from Hedges at 7,2; 50 from Hedges & Taylor at 7,95; 135 from Everett at 7,90.

Hedges & Taylor sold for Rodenbaugh 114 to Pidcock at 6.55; 7 for same to Pearce at 6 80 33 for Flory to Pidcock & Co. at 6¾; 69 for Pruden to Childs at 7¾; 49 head culls to Pidcock at 6¼; 50 for Cotter to Singer & Imhoff at 8; 47 to Pearce at 6¾; 48 for Maner & Sayers to Weisal at 7¼; 120 for O. P. Clark to E. Smith at 6,50; 62 for Moore to Pidcock at 6,85; 94 for Moore to Imhoff at 8; 75 for same to Pidcock at 6,80; 51 for Timmens to Singer & Imhoff at 7,80.

Gilchreist & Co. bought 334 head from M. Johnston at 8; 139 from Isaac Stodemyer at 7¾; 183 from I. Berry at 8; 314 from M. Johnston at 7,85; 80, extra, from same at 8¼; 213 from Holmes & Co. at 7¾; 205 from J. O'Neil at 7,92½; 95 from Holmes at 7¼; 151 from J. W. Fairall at 8; 24 from A. Moore at 7,10; 300 from Sherburn at 7¾; 90 from M. Lane at 7,60; 104 from J. Jones at 7¾; 67 from J. C. Stafford at 8; 320 from M. Joonston at 7.90.

Dripps & Stockton bought 83 head from H. G. Imhoff at 8,10; 116 from Amos Guy at 7,43; 52 from Gilchreist & Co. at 8,10; 88 from Orr at 8; 82 from Glass, Lafferty & Co. at 7¾; 93 from Imhoff at 7,80; 175 from Moore at 7,77½; 74 from Orr at 7,80.

SHEEP.

The supply of Sheep was again light this week, particularly prime fat mutton Sheep, and with an average demand, the market for the better descriptions was quite active, the demand being considerably in excess of the supply, and as a consequence, prices are a shade higher. Common and inferior grades are fully as dull as ever, and can only be sold at exceedingly low prices. We quote the former at 5@5½c, gross, while the latter sold all the way down to $1,70 per head. The following sales were reported:

Smith & Talmage sold 83 head, averaging 80 lbs, to W. Hedges at 2¾; 81 head to same, averaging 85, at 3¼; 168 to same, averaging 70, at 3¼; 100 to Robinson, averaging 82, at $2,50 per head, and 118 head to Fleck, very common, averaging 60, at $1 80 per head. Wiggins sold 196 head common Indiana Sheep, averaging 81, to Bauie at 3¼; and Booth sold same buyer 180 head very common, averaging 75, at $1,75 per head. Hedges & Taylor sold 266 head for Groves to Wernz, common, at $2,90 per cwt. E. Majors sold 215 head of prime Washington Co. weathers, averaging 88, at 5¼; and Campbell sold 350 head of prime Columbia Co., Ohio, Sheep, averaging 100, at 5¼.

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Duck Brand Lubricating and standard brands of Carbon Oil constantly on hand.

Merchants and manufacturers will find it to their interest to give us a call before ordering Lard Oil from the West. eb:

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, January 9, 1868.

The general markets continue dull and neglected, and are devoid of any new characteristics worthy of special notice.

GRAIN—Winter Wheat is in good demand and in limited supply; we continue to quote at $2,55 for Red, and $2,65 for White. Oats a shade firmer but unchanged; sale of 1 car, in elevator, at 63c, and small sales in store at 67@68c. Barley is in good demand mand at $1,65@1,70 for Spring, and $1,75@1,80 for Fall—sale of 75 sacks prime at $1,85. New Corn is in good supply and a little dull but unchanged; we continue to quote ear at 90@95c, on wharf, and Shelled at $1@1,05. Rye is quiet and unchanged at $1,40@1,45.

FLOUR—Is firm, with a fair local demand but not quotably higher. We continue to quote at $10,75@11,50 for Spring Wheat; $12@12,50 for Winter Wheat, and $14,50@15,50 for fancy brands. Rye Flour is quoted at $8,50 per bbl. Buckwheat is in good supply and dull at $5 per cwt.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is quiet but steady at 11@11½c for Shoulders; 13c to 13½c for Ribbed Sides; and 16½@17c for Sugar Cured Hams. Lard may be quoted at 13@13½c, in tierces and barrels, and 13½@14c, in kegs. Mess Pork is nominal at $21 for old, and $22 for new.

LARD OIL—Is still quoted by manufacturers at 87c for No. 2, and $1,05 for No. 1, and market steady.

APPLES—There is a continued fair demand and the market is steady with regular sales at $3@4 50 per bbl, as to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues dull, with a supply considerably in excess of the demand; sales in store at 7@8c for Apples, and 10@12½c for Peaches.

BUTTER—Prime to choice Roll may be quoted a little higher, in consequence of the change in the weather, say 37@40c.

EGGS—Steady at 38@40c.

DRESSED HOGS—Are not coming in so freely, and we now quote at 8@8½c for fair to good averages.

SEEDS—We can report a small sale of Flaxseed at $2,35, though, we believe this is considered a little above the market. Nothing doing in Clover or Timothy.

HAY—Is selling from country wagons at $18@22, as to quality.

POTATOES—A little dull but unchanged; small sales in store at $1@1,10 per bushel, and $3,25@3 50 per bbl.

BEANS—Dull at $3@3½.

HOMINY—Dull at $7@7½.

CRANBERRIES—Quoted at $12@13.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, January 9, 1868.

CRUDE—There was not a single operation in Crude to-day, though this may be accounted for in part by the fact that the majority of the operators were absent with the excursion to Oil City. The market may be quoted quiet but steady at 7c, on spot, and 7½ for March and April, seller's option, and, in the absence of sales, these may be regarded as the ruling quotations. The arrivals by river are falling off, and with but two feet at Oil City; weather very cold, and ice beginning to form in the river, navigation in that stream may be considered at an end for the present.

REFINED—There is some inquiry for bonded oil, but the fact that there are but few sellers at present quotations, has a tendency to retard business and restrict operations. All January, buyer's option, may be quoted at 23c; February at 23½c, and March at 24c; sale of 1000 bbls for February at 23½c, and 6100 for March at 24c.

New York Produce Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, January 9.—Cotton is dull and declining, with sales of 180 bales at 15@16½c for middling uplands, closing at 16c. Flour: the receipts to-day amounted to 4,536 barrels; the market is 10@15c lower and less active, with sales of 5,100 barrels at $8,90@9,30 for superfine State and western; $10,20@11 for extra State; $9,75@11,30 for extra western; $13@15,25 for white wheat extra; $10,10@13,74 for round hooped Ohio; $11@12.50 for good to choice extra do, closing dull. California flour is quiet and heavy with sales of 150 barrels at $12,50@13,50. Rye flour is quiet with sales of 108 barrels at $7,75@9.50. Whiskey is dull and unchanged. Wheat; the receipts to-day were 250 bushels; the market is 2@3c lower, with small sales of No. 3 spring at $2.35. Rye is quiet. Barley is without any material change, with sales of 3,500 bus at $1,85 for State, and $1.90@2 for Canada West, at railroad depot. Malt is quiet. Corn; the receipts were 23,752 bus; the market is moderately active and 1@2c lower, with sales of 63,000 bus at $1,33@1,37 for new mixed western afloat; $1,38@1,39 for old do in store; $1,40 for do afloat; $1,30@1,36 for new white western and Southern. Oats; the receipts to-day were 2,750 bus; the market is unsettled and 1c lower, with sales of 1,000 bus at 86@87c for western in store; 90c for do afloat; 87½@88c buyer's option, all month, and 86c, buyer's option, 10 days. Rice is firm and quiet, with sales of Carolina at 9@10c. Coffee is steady. Sugar is dull; sales 250 bbls Cuba at 11½@12½c, and 500 boxes Havana at 11½@13c. Molasses firm; sales 100 bbls New Orleans at 85c, and 100 bbls Cuba at 45c. Petroleum firm, at 16½c for crude, and 24@24½c for refined in bond. Hops quiet, at 30@60c for American. Pork dull; sales 1,250 bbls at $21,12@21,15 for mess, closing at $21,12 cash, $17,25@18 25 for prime, and $19@19,50 for prime mess; also sales 250 bbls new mess at $21,50, seller, March. Beef steady; sales 300 bbls. Beef Hams quiet; sales 80 bbls at $22,50@23,37; also sales 100 tierces at $31 for prime mess, and $35@38,50 for India mess. Bacon quiet; sales 225 boxes at 10½c for Cumberland cut, 12½c for long clear, 12⅞c for short clear, and 11⅝c for short ribbed. Cut Meats dull; sales 176 pkgs at 8@9½c for shoulders, and 12@13c for hams. Dressed Hogs firm, at 8¾@9c for western, 9¼@9¾c for fancy do, and 10½@10¾c for city. Lard steady; sales 135 bbls at 12½@13⅝c; also small lots at 13½c. Butter steady at 38@46c for State. Cheese dull at 11@15c. Freights to Liverpool are decidedly firmer, with engagements of 55,000 bush wheat and corn per steam at 6@6½d.

LATEST—Flour closed dull and 5 to 10c lower on medium and common grades. Wheat nominally lower; the advance in freight having a depressing effect. Rye nominal. Oats dull and heavy, at 85@86c for western in store. Corn heavy, at $1,35@1.36 for new mixed western afloat; and $1,37½@1,38 for old mixed western in store. Pork quiet, at $21,12½ for old mess; $22@22,25 for new mess; $21,12½@21,37½ for February; $22,37½ for March. Beef steady, with a moderate demand. Cut meats steady and moderately active. Bacon quiet and slightly in the buyers favor. Lard quiet, at 13½c for fair to prime steam and kettle rendered.

Cincinnati Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, January. 9.—Flour quiet but unchanged; family, $11@11,50. Wheat quiet and unchanged; No 1 red. $2,60; No 2 $2,55; No 1 spring. $2,20. Corn quiet at 85c for new ear, per bush of 70 lbs. Oats opened buoyant but closed dull and lower; No 1 selling at 68c. Rye unchanged and quiet at $1,65. Barley scarce and firm at $1,75@1,85 for winter, and $1,60@1,65 for State spring. Cotton dull at 14c; hardly any demand. Whiskey unsettled, under Congressional legislation. Hogs quiet and unchanged; live held at $6@6 65; dressed, $7.50@8.25; the latter rate for those averaging 270 to 300 lbs; net receipts—2,700 head. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Mess pork, $20 for old, and $20,50@21 for new. Bulk meats unchanged; shoulders, 7½c; sides, $8@9½c. Bacon quiet and unchanged; shoulders, 9½c; sides, 11c, and clear sides, 12c. Lard closed dull at 12½c for prime. Butter firmer; fresh Ohio, 34@40c. Cheese unchanged. Eggs firmer at 40c; supply light. Linseed oil higher, at $1,18@1,20. Flaxseed advanced to $2,25, and the demand good. Cloverseed unchanged and dull. Timothy, $8,40. Coffee steady at 20@24c. Sugar 13@15c for New Orleans. Molasses, 80@85c. Petroleum firmer, refined at 43@44c, free. Gold 136¾ buying, and 137 selling. The money market is easy at 8@10 per cent.

Baltimore Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, January 9.—Flour dull, but firm. Wheat unchanged. Corn steady; mixed western, $1.24. Oats easier at 74@76c. Provisions nominally unchanged.

Financial Matters in New York.

Gold Closed at 137¾.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 9, 1868.

MONEY AND GOLD.

Money market continues easy, at 6 per cent. on call with a fair demand and moderate supply. Prime paper is not plenty and passes readily at 7@8 per cent. Sterling dull, at 109⅝@109⅞ for banker's bills, with few buyers at the inside price; it is the increasing amount of bonds going forward which creates plenty of good banker's bills on London and Frankfort. Gold opened lower, at 135¾, fell to 135⅝, but later became more active and closed at the market advance, viz., 137¾. Exports Specie to-day $248,000.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

Active, the main feature being the movement in 7-30s, which, for the last week or so, has been very dull, but to-day was the most active on the list closing at 105, dealers generally bidding but 104⅞; 62s are dull; new bonds are sought after. The following are the closing prices:

Coupons '81, 109⅝@109⅞; do, '62, 108⅜@108½; do, '64, 106@106⅛; do, '65, 106⅛@106¼; new, 104⅞@105; do '67, 104⅞@105; 10-40s, 102⅛@102¼; 7-30s, 105@105⅛.

RAILWAY STOCKS.

The railway market opened weaker and lower, but subsequently recovered and closed active and buoyant with a general advance. The leading features were New York Central, Erie and Hudson; Rock Island and Pittsburgh stocks were also stronger and higher. The miscellaneous list was stronger with an increasing business. Border State bonds were lower.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Ohio Certificates 31⅝@31¾; Canton 49½@50; Cumberland 34½@35½; Quicksilver 24¼@25; Mariposa 8@9; Western Union Telegraph 38¼@38⅜; Pacific Mail 113⅞@114; New York Central 122⅛@122¼; Erie 74⅜@74½; Hudson 140@141; Reading 93⅞@94; Michigan Central 107@107½; Michigan Southern 86⅛@86¼; Illinois Central 135; Pittsburgh 92½@92⅝; Toledo 101@101½; Rock Island 95⅝@95¾; Northwestern 59@59⅛; do preferred 73⅝@73¾; Fort Wayne 99⅛@99¼; Adams Express 76@77¼; American 74@74½; U. S. 76@77¼; Merchants Union 37½@37⅞; Wells & Fargo 45¼@46¼; Wabash 45⅛@45½; St. Paul 49@49¾; do preferred 65⅞@66; Missouri 6s 90⅞; Old Tennessees 62¾; New Tennessees 59.

MINING SHARES.

Mining shares active. Smith and Parmlee 230, Quartz Hill 134@135, Walkill 57, Corydon 45, Gregory 550.

SUB-TREASURY RECEIPTS.

The receipts of the Sub-Treasury were: $3,531,256; payments $2,750,406; balance $95,542,464.

New York Dry Dry Goods Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The Dry Goods market continues inactive and prices in general are lacking in buoyancy although there is apparently a firmer feeling prevalent among Mill agents. Standard Brown sheetings of heavy makes are 15½c; others are 14½@15c. Printing Cloths will not sell readily above 6½c, yet holders are asking 6¾c for standards. The greater bulk of Dark Prints have been closed out at 11½c; but all new styles are now held at 12½c less 1 per cent, while Pacifics are held at 13c and Cocheco at 13½c with the usual discount. The agents have also advanced the price on at least the discount of Hills Semper Idem, and Bleached Muslins to 3 instead of 5 per cent; the Lonsdale Cambric do, bring 25c; Boote S 4-4 Bleached do job at 11½c; E do, 10½c and Boote at ⅞ do, 10½c. Delaines are steady and sold close up at 17c for old and 19c for new patterns.

St. Louis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, January 9.—Tobacco; very little offering and prices unchanged. Flour quiet and firm, with no change. Wheat firm, but business very dull and prices unchanged. Corn dull and easier at 85@90c. Oats firm at 72@75c. Barley firmer at $2 05@2 08. Rye; buyers holding off for lower prices; small sales at $1.70. Provisions quiet and very little doing. Mess Pork, $20@20 50. Bacon easier; 12@12½c for clear sides, and 7¾c for dry salt shoulders. Lard quiet at 11½@12c for tierce, and 13c for choice keg. Hogs range from 5½c to 6¼c. Receipts—Flour, 300 bbls; wheat, 700 sacks; corn, 1,300 bus; oats, 800 bus; barley, 150 bus; hogs, 1,100.

Cleveland Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CLEVELAND, January 9.—Flour; City firm; double extra spring $10,75@11,50, double extra red winter $12@13,50, treble extra white $11@15; country brands 50c@$1 below the above figures. Wheat dull and firmer; No. 1 Milwaukee spring $2.30; no inquiry for the winter grades. Corn in fair demand and firm and steady at $1,03 for No. 1 shelled from store, and 93c for ears on the track. Oats dull and nominal; offered at 68c for No. 1 State from store. Rye quiet; No. 1 $1,50@1,55 for State and Western in store. Barley firm at $1,70@1,75 for No. 1, $1,55@1,60 for No. 2. Petroleum quiet and unchanged; free 39@41c, bonded 19@20c.

New Orleans Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, January 9.—Cotton; demand good; middlings, 15c; sales, 4,300 bales; receipts, 4,900 bales; exports, 10,000 bales. Sugar lower; common, 9@9⅞c; fair, 11¼@11½c; prime to choice, 13¼@13½c. Molasses declined 1c. Flour steady and unchanged. Corn easier at 92@95c. Oats firm at 80@85c. Bacon; shoulders, 9c; clear sides, 13c. Lard dull; tierces, 13c; keg, 13½c. Pork, $21.50. Sterling Exchange, 145@148; New York Exchange ¼ discount. Gold, 136.

Louisville Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, January 9.—Sales of 61 hhds Tobacco; firm; Lugs $4 50@6 50, medium leaf $11,50. Cotton steady at 13½@14c for Alabama. Flour $6,75@12 25 for superfine and fancy. Wheat $2,45@2,50. Corn 75@80c. Oats 68@70c. Bacon; Shoulders 9½c, clear Sides 12½c. Bulk Meats: Shoulders 8½c, clear Sides 11¼c. Lard 12½c. Mess Pork $21,05@21,50. Whisky nominal at 28@30c.

New York Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, January 9.—Beeves in large supply and about ½c better than this day week, though classes are barely so firm; a few very choice steers brought $18@19; moderate do prime $16@17, fair $15@16. Sheep very firm at 5@7½c for common to prime. Swine advanced, as the supply continues very small, to 8@8¾c.

Buffalo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUFFALO, Jan. 9.—Flour steady; 400 bbls at previous quotations. Wheat nominal at $2,65 for amber Canada; $2,22 for No. 2 spring, and $2 25 for No. 1 do. Corn inactive at $1,13@1,14 for a few car lots of new on the track. Oats; 10,000 bush at 78c. Rye at $1,65. Barley stagnant and unchanged. Mess Pork, Lard and dressed Hogs unchanged.

Philadelphia Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 9.—Petroleum quiet; crude, 14½; refined in bond, 22½@23c. Flour firm. Wheat poor supply; red, $2 55@2 58. Rye steady at 70c. Corn quiet; sales 5,000 bus mixed at western at $1 27@1 32; latter for free on board. Oats steady at 78@80c.

Memphis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, January 9.—Cotton, 14c. Flour unchanged. Pork, $21.50@22.00. Lard, 12½@13½c. Corn, 80c. Oats, 75c. Hay, $22.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R.R., January 9—1 car bulk meat, E H Myers & Co; 200 bbls flour, Segbmyer & Voskamp; 100 do do, J B Doe; 100 do do, James Gardiner & Co; 1 car bran, P Schott; 16 cars iron ore, Shoenberger & Blair; 2 pkgs tobacco, Jas Murphy; 10 sks cow tails, F W Feld; 1 hhd tobacco, J Jacobs; 2 cars limestone, B H Rubie; 14 bbls apples, H Rea; 12 sks rags, Markle, Dickson & Co; 5 boxes candles, 15 bxs soap, B Briggman; 7 vices, Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co; 4 hf bbls butter, Graff & Reiter; 75 bgs barley, 28 bgs oats, Spencer & McKay; 11 sks timothy seed, J Graff & Co; 2 bbls apples, 1 keg butter, Vangorder & Shepard; 5 iron chains, J D Layng; 1 bags coffee, Means.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, January 9—4 cars iron ore, Bryan & Caughey; 1 do do, Dilworth, Porter & Co; 3 do do, Shoenberger & Blair; 1 do do, McKnight, Porter & Co; 31 sks onions, Vangorder & Shepard; 1410 ft poplar scantling, Seibert & Co; 6807 do lumber, C Espey & Son; 519 sks corn, J M Mathew; 7 tubs butter, 4 bbls crackers, Voigt & Co; 1 bbl eggs, 1 do flaxseed, 1 do beans, Fetzer & Armstrong; 4 bxs chimneys, Best & Robinson; 11 pcs machinery, H & M Crawford; 16 sks barley, Spencer & McKay; 4 bbls paper, Bakewell & Mathews; 2437 ft oak and walnut lumber, J Baldinger.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI R. R., January 9—83 sks barley, 48 do oats, 4 do corn, 29 bbls flour, Isaac Walker; 55 sacks barley, Franenheim, Miller & Co; 9 bbls lard, 2 do tallow, Mesnor & Harper; 7 bbls dry apples, Head & Metzgar; 15 do do, W Cooper & Co, 10 sks barley, C H Love; 7 kgs lard, Graff & Reiter; 6 do do, W H Graff; 8 sks barley, McHenry & Hood.

ALLEGHENY STATION, January 9—1 car staves, J M Hemphill; 1 do do, Ralya & Robertson; 4 bgs cornmeal, S C McMasters; 25 do do, Bricker & Co; 26 hides, J Gallery; 10 bdls spokes, 2 do shafts, J Lautner & Son; 29 sacks rye, Kennedy & Lothrop; 3 cars wheat, Kennedy & Bro; 1 car lumber, J Nace; 1 do do, Jas McBriar; 100 bbls flour, Stewart & Langenheim.

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RIVER NEWS.

The river was again receding at this point with eleven feet in the channel by the Monongahela marks last evening. The weather has turned extremely cold, and ice was beginning to form in the Allegheny river; and we should not be surprised to find it full of heavy floating ice this morning.

The Maggie Hays, from Louisville, and the Wauanita, from New Orleans, constitute the arrivals, while, aside from the regular packets, there were no departures. The America, from Cincinnati, and the Glendale and Importer, from St. Louis, are among the first boats due.

The Messenger has changed her sign from New Orleans to St. Louis, and will at once commence loading for that point. She is an excellent boat, and is well fitted for the Pittsburgh and St. Louis trade.

Mr. J. L. Lytle, for a long time commander of the Camelia, but who last season was connected with the Northern Line Packet Company, has taken charge of the office of the Messenger.

The Kate Putnam, Capt. J. H. Lytle, with Mr. J. D. Young, in the office, will positively leave for St. Louis to-day, and passengers and shippers should bear this in mind.

The Columbia will probably follow the Delaware to Nashville, and Capt. Wm. Dean talks of loading the Cincinnati and Louisville, after the Yorktown.

The Yorktown, Capt. G. W. Ebbert leaves for Cincinnati and Louisville to-day without fail. Capt. Standish Peppard and son are associated together in the office.

So far as we could learn but one towboat got out yesterday, and that was the Baltic. Quite a number would have left had it been for the wind which prevented them from getting their tows ready. It is expected that several will leave to-day among others, the Hercules, Reindeer, Lake No. 3 and Lioness.

The Delaware, Capt. Richard Calhoun, is filling up steadily for Nashville, and will be the first boat out for the Cumberland river. 'Squire Caughey is in charge of the office.

The Leonidas has it all her own way for New Orleans now, as the Messenger has withdrawn and will load for St. Louis.

Four hundred dollars reward is offered for the recovery of the bodies of George W. Norton and R. M. Biggs, lost by the accident to Harry Dean.

A Wheeling correspondent gives the following additional particulars in regard to the Harry Dean disaster:

Saw the wreck of the Harry Dean; also saw my brother, who was on her at the time of the explosion. Capt. Sayre is pretty badly hurt; also Capt. Booth and son. Capt. Burch is badly burned, but was comfortable last night, as we passed Marietta. Livesay is not hurt but very little. Both mates and engineers escaped; Harry Chapin also got off with a few trifling burns. All that now remains of the Dean is a few charred timbers, &c., as she burned and sunk. I think some of her freight in the hold will be saved. She had for Cincinnati, 430 bbls. oil, 190 bbls. salt, 200 bbls. apples and potatoes, and a large lot of package freight, which is all lost. Capt. Booth thinks about 17 lives were lost. All the books, papers and money of the boat are lost, so that it will be some time before they can tell just how many were lost. All the officers escaped except the second steward, and are more or less burned. The Potomac has 400 sheep engaged for Gallipolis to-morrow; also some horses. K.

The Cairo correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* has the following in regard to the Great Republic:

The Great Republic left New Orleans with 1907 tons of freight, the largest amount ever brought from that port by one boat. Above Vicksburg she met drift so plentiful that she gave 120 tons of her cargo to the Mepham in order to allow her guards to clear the water. She has total of 1645 hhds sugar, 1060 bbls, 348 hf bbls molasses, 150 tons scrap iron, the remainder of her cargo being assorted freight. She has 160 hhds sugar, 40 bbls molasses, 20 tons sundries for St. Louis; 250 hhds sugar, 261 bbls molasses, 1300 hides, 25 tons sundries for Cairo; 620 hhds sugar, 230 bbls 38 hf do molasses, 150 tons scrap iron, 10 tons sundries, for Cincinnati; the balance being for points on the Ohio from Paducah to Pittsburgh. Instead of the ruinous rates reported, the Great Republic receives 50c for pound freight; $3 per bbl for molasses to Pittsburgh; 40c for pound freight, $2 per bbl for molasses, 80c per 100 lbs for hides to Cincinnati; 30c for pound freight, $1.50 per bbl for molasses to Louisville; 20c and 25c for pound freight, and $1 per bbl for molasses to Cairo. These rates are copied from her books. She proceeds in the morning.

We take the following from the same paper: The rain and sleet extent from the Alleghenies to Evansville, Cairo and Memphis, it being milder at Cincinnati than any of the points named, last night. The Ohio, Kanawha, Kentucky and Cumberland are all at high tide and rising rapidly, indicating a flood. More coal left Pittsburgh yesterday for Cincinnati. The wreck of the T. D. Horner has been abandoned having capsized on the Louisville bridge piers. The new Alton packet was launched at Jeffersonville yesterday. The W. H. Brown descended the Falls with a heavy tow of salt. The Tempest is coming from Powhattan, Ark. with 460 bales cotton. The St. Patrick left Memphis yesterday, with 1100 bales cotton for Evansville. Ten thousand bushels coal has arrived at Nashville from the Upper Cumberland. The Ike Hamitt ran into the Empire, from Louisville for Memphis, at Wolf Island, in the Lower Mississippi, Monday, 10 p. m., sinking the latter. She was run in shallow water, and may be raised. No lives lost. Insured in New Albany and Cincinnati offices.

ST. LOUIS, January 7—Weather very cold. Business on 'Change and on the levee is dull in the extreme. Freights are very scarce, and rates are only nominal. The Paragon, Turner, and other St. Louis steamers, will probably be laid up at Cairo on their way north. The Armenia arrived yesterday, and is announced to leave again to-morrow for Pittsburgh. The Lorena arrived late last night, and returns after the Armenia.

The Louisville *Courier*, of Tuesday, says: The imports yesterday included the monster towboat Boaz from Pittsburgh with 100,000 bushels of coal for New Orleans; the Dick Fulton Capt. Parker, for Natchez and New Orleans, with 60,000 bushels in three boats; the Albion with three boats, containg 63 000 bushels for sale, and the Arab with an equal amount for this market, making the supply equal to 240,000 bushels. The Boaz goes through to New Orleans with an immense tow, some ten boats with 290,000 bushels, and the Fulton goes South seven boats containing 140,000 bushels, including some 80,000 bushels purchased afloat at the foot of the falls, at 16c, making the exports 340,000 bushels.

River Items.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, January 9.—River rising slowly, with fourteen feet on the falls. Weather clear and cold. Thermometer eighteen degrees.

MEMPHIS, January 9.—River rising fast; bank full. Weather clear and very cold.

ST. LOUIS, January 9.—Navigation suspended again; heavy ice running. Weather clear and very cold.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NASHVILLE.—The fine steamer

DELAWARE..........Capt. RICHARD CALHOUN,

Leaves for above and intermediate points THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

J. D. COLLINGWOOD,
JOHN FLACK,
JAMES COLLINS,
CHAS. BARNES, Agents.

ja6

FOR CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.—The fine steamer

YORKTOWN..........Capt. G. W. EBBERT,

Will leave as above on THIS DAY, 10th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

ja4 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR ST. LOUIS.—The fine steamer

MESSENGER..........Capt. Jesse Dean,

Will leave as above on THIS DAY, 10th instant, at 4 o'clock p. m.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD,
COLLINS & BARNES, Agents.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.—The fine steamer

LEONIDAS..........Capt. JAMES HEDDON,

Will leave as above on THIS DAY, January 10th, at 4 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

de29 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—The fine steamer

KATE PUTNAM..........Capt. J. H. LIGHTNER,

Will leave as above on THIS DAY, Jan. 10th, at 4 o'clock p. m.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

JNO. FLACK, or,
de26 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

PENNA. SALT MANUFACTUR'G CO.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

PENNA. SALT MANUFACTUR'G CO.

FULTON MACHINE WORKS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1826.

Manufactory of STEAM ENGINES, of all sizes and of the most approved patterns, for stationary purposes; STEAMBOATS and STEAM FERRY BOATS. A variety of 10, 12 and 16 horse power engines, which will be sold at very reduced prices.

P. F. GEISSE, Wellsville, O.,

Fifty miles below Pittsburgh, on the Ohio river, and line of C & P. R. R. se9:h83

ON HAND AND TO ARRIVE.

5 hhds. Cuba Molasses;
50 bbls. Porto Rico Molasses;
50 " Booth & Edgar Syrup;
75 " Lovering's Syrup;
15 " XX Drips do;
200 " Refined Sugars;
25 " Sugar House Sugar;
25 hhds. choice Porto Rico Sugar;
10 " Cuba do;

no15: SCHOMAKER & LANG, 172 and 174 Wood st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST

IN GOLD COIN.

THE BEST INVESTMENT

For Surplus Capital.

The attention of Investors, Trustees, Executors, and others desiring an unusually safe, reliable and profitable form of permanent investment, is called to the advantages and assurances of the

Central Pacific Railroad

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY offer for sale their FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS and submit to Investors the following, among other obvious considerations, and invite the comparison with the merits and excellences of any class of corporate securities:

I. These bonds are based upon the most vital and valuable part of the Grand National Pacific Railroad, soon to become the main channel of communication on the continent.

II. The local settlement, and the business therefrom, is remarkably large and profitable, and most constantly increase.

III. The hardest part of the road is now built, and the remainder will be rapidly carried forward over the Salt Lake Plains.

IV. The greater part of the means necessary to build the road is provided by the U. S. Government upon a subordinate lien.

V. The State and chief cities of California have contributed an amount of $1,000,000 to the enterprise, without lien.

VI. The grant of land is destined at an early day to prove of far greater market value than the total of the First Mortgage Bonds issued upon the road and equipments.

VII. This road lies altogether along the gold and silver producing regions, and its revenues are received in coin.

VIII. The management of this Company has been distinguished for prudence and economy; and the surplus earnings after payment of expenses and interest, are devoted to construction purposes.

IX. The interest liabilities of the Company upon the portion now in operation are less than a third the net earnings.

X. Both *principal and interest are payable in GOLD*, under special provisions of both National and State enactment.

These Bonds are in sums of $1,000 each, with semi-annual gold coupons attached, payable in January and July, and are offered for sale at 95 per cent. of their par value, and accrued interest from January 1st added, in currency.

At this time they yield nearly

Nine per cent. upon the Investment.

These Bonds bid fair to attain the most prominent position among the non-speculative investments of the country, and will be actively dealt in at the money centers in Europe.

Holders of Government Securities have an opportunity of exchanging them for Central Pacific Bonds, bearing an equal rate of interest, with the principal abundantly secured, and of realizing a profit of ten to fifteen per cent. in addition.

Orders sent with the funds through responsible Banks or Express Companies will receive prompt attention. Bonds sent by return Express, to any address in the United States, at our cost. Information, Descriptive Pamphlets, Maps, &c., furnished on application at the office of the Railroad Company,

No. 54 WILLIAM STREET.

And of FISK & HATCH,

Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities, and Financial Agents of the C. P. R. R. Co., No. 5 Nassau street, New York.

Also, of ROBINSON & BROS.,
S. McCLEAN & CO., and
JAMES T. BRADY & CO., Pittsburgh.

del8:h&TUF

PROCLAMATION.

CITY OF ALLEGHENY, ss.

In accordance with the Act of Assembly incorporating said City of Allegheny, and the several supplements thereto, I, JOHN MORRISON, Mayor of said city, do issue this my Proclamation that on the SECOND TUESDAY OF JANUARY, A. D. 1868, being the 14th day of said month, the freemen of said city, qualified to vote for members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, shall meet and by ballot elect—

One person to serve as Mayor of said city; and One person to serve as Director of the Poor of said city.

On the same day the qualified electors of the First Ward of said city will elect by ballot one member of Select Council to fill the unexpired term of Simon Drum, Esq., resigned, and one member for the full term, and four members of the Common Council.

Second Ward—One member of Select Council and four members of Common Council.

Third Ward—One member of Select Council and four members of Common Council.

Fourth Ward—One member of Select Council and four members of Common Council.

Fifth Ward—Three members of Select Council and four members of Common Council.

Sixth Ward—three members of Select Council and four members of Common Council.

Seventh Ward—three members of Select Council and four members of Common Council.

Each of whom shall be qualified to serve as members of the House of Representatives of this commonwealth, residents of the wards in which they shall be elected, and qualified voters therein.

At the election to be held as aforesaid, on Tuesday, the fourteenth day of January, A. D. 1868—

The electors of the First Ward shall meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Second Ward shall meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the first precinct of the Third Ward shall meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the second precinct of the Third Ward shall meet at the house of Col. Geo. Gerst, on the corner of East Lane and [illegible] street.

The electors of the first precinct of the Fourth Ward shall meet at the Columbia Engine House, corner of Leacock and Anderson streets.

The electors of the second precinct of the Fourth Ward shall meet at the house of John G. [illegible], corner of Chestnut and Main streets.

The electors of the Fifth Ward shall meet at the Public School House, corner of Chartiers and Fayette streets.

The electors of the Sixth Ward shall meet at the Public School House corner of Chartiers and Juniata streets.

The electors of the Seventh Ward shall meet at the [illegible] house, in said ward.

{ L. S. } In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the City of Allegheny, this second day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

ja4 JOHN MORRISON, Mayor.

FOR FRAGRANT TEAS,

CHOICE COFFEE,

AND

PURE SPICES,

GO TO

ROBINSON'S,

No. 20 Fifth Street.

LEWIS KIM..........NICHOLAS SCHWARTZ.

KIM & SCHWARTZ,

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of

Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware,

And dealers in COOKING STOVES and HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

TIN ROOFING AND JOB WORK DONE TO ORDER.

No. 118 SMITHFIELD STREET, opposite the Post Office, and No. 44 WYLIE STREET, near tunnel,

oc21:g41 PITTSBURGH, PA.

PHOENIX STEAM BREWERY.

JOS. SPENCER...JAS. M'KAY...ROBERT LIDDELL.

SPENCER, M'KAY & CO.,

MALSTERS AND BREWERS

OF

Ale, Porter and Brown Stout,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT WATSON, Manager. oc14

HAZARD POWDER.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO fill, at shortest notice, all orders for large or small lots of

HAZARD'S CELEBRATED POWDER.

All orders left at or sent by mail to my store, Nos. 178 and 174 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City, Pa., or to 168 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive prompt attention.

ARTHUR KIRK.

se21:e80

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED TRUNK HOUSE IN THE CITY.

W. J. GILMORE,

(Successor to GILMORE & TIERLER,) Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

TRUNKS,

Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.

A large assortment of LADIES' SATCHELS always on hand.

No. 106 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

oc15:g82

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1, 1867.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company hereby give notice that they will receive proposals until the first day of January, 1868, for leasing separately or collectively the Union Depot Hotel at Pittsburgh, the Logan House at Altoona, and the Dining Saloon in the Harrisburg Depot, for a term of years, commencing on or before March 1, 1868. The hotels at Pittsburgh and Altoona are furnished throughout in the best manner.

It must be expressly understood that the Railroad Company will require that all of these establishments shall be kept in a strictly first class manner, for the convenience and comfort of passengers patronizing its line.

Proposals will be addressed to JOHN M. KENNEDY, Chairman of Special Committee, No. 205 Arch street, Philadelphia. no18:d61

PRIVATE DISEASES.

Office—253½ PENN STREET, near Hand.

For the cure of all diseases of a private nature, in from two to four days, by using entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention.

Cure warranted or money refunded.

Office hours—7 to 10 a. m.; 1 to 3 and 6 to 9 p. m.

[illegible] 253½ Penn street.

JAPANNING,

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, BY

WILLIAM LLOYD,

No. 3 St. Clair Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Grocers' Tea Canisters Re-Japanned equal to new. se27:g90

BOQUETS & CUT FLOWERS,

At OAKLAND GREENHOUSES.

oc26 JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,

MANUFACTURERS.

JAS. VERNER, Pres't.....W. P. PORTER, Sup't.

PITTSBURGH FORGE

AND IRON CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bar Iron;
Railroad Fish Bars and Bolts;
Railroad Car Axles Rolled;
Railroad Car Axles Hammered
Locomotive Frames;
Locomotive Frame Shapes
Side Rods;
Yokes, Straps;
Piston Heads;
Steamboat Shafts;
Steamboat Cranks;
Piston Rods, Wrists;
Pitman Jaws, Collars &c.

OFFICE, No. 177 PENN STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY

AND

PIPE WORKS,

Corner Carroll and Smallman Streets, Ninth Ward,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WM. SMITH,

MANUFACTURER OF

Cast Iron Bowl Pipe,

FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.

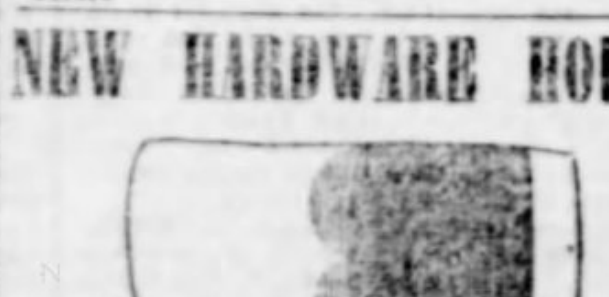
My Pipes are all cast vertically in Pits, in Dry Sand and 12 FEET LENGTHS. Also, a full assortment of

GENERAL CASTINGS FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.

I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.

fe6:n1

NEW HARDWARE HOUSE.



Lindsay, Sterrit & Euwer,

Manufacturers & Importers of

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, &c.,

337 LIBERTY STREET,

Cor. Wayne,

One Square Below Union Depot,

PITTSBURGH.

Agents for FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO

MANUFACTURERS OF

BEST REFINED CAST STEEL

SQUARE, FLAT AND OCTAGON, OF ALL SIZES.

MILL, MULEY, CIRCULAR, GANG AND CROSS CUT

SAW PLATES.

ELLIPTIC AND SEMI-ELLIPTIC

RAILWAY SPRINGS,

Cast Spring Steel,

Cast and German Plow Steel,

PLOW WINGS AND MOWER BARS.

SPRINGS, AXLES AND STEEL TIRE

SICKLE, SHOVEL, HOE, RAKE, FORK, TOE CALK AND MACHINERY CAST STEEL, GROW-BARS, &c., &c., &c.

Warehouse, 82 Water St., Pittsb'gh

se26:n4

ATLAS WORKS,

MORTON STREET,

Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh.

THOMAS N. MILLER, President.

These Works are among the largest and most complete establishments in the West, and are now prepared to furnish

Engines of Every Description,
Boilers, Oil Tanks,
Sheet Iron Work,
Railroad Castings,
Rolling Mill Castings,
Engine Castings,
Machine Castings,
General Castings.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

au9:n46

JOHN RONEY,

HECLA FOUNDRY,

Carson St., 9th Ward, near A. V. R. R

MANUFACTURER OF

Hammer Dies, Steel Moulds,

Rolling Mill and Machine Castings generally.

JOBBING WORK promptly attended to. Orders solicited and carefully and satisfactorily executed. je24

HOMER C. DRAVO..........CHARLES DONNELLY

GREENWOOD FOUNDRY.

DRAVO & DONNELLY.

Jobbing and Machinery Castings,

Light or heavy, of either Malleable or Grey Iron, of all patterns, sizes and styles, suited to every purpose, made to order.

Office, 250 Liberty Street,

se17:f50 (Academy of Music Building.)

THE

FORT PITT FOUNDRY,

CHARLES KNAP NEPHEWS

MANUFACTURERS OF

HEAVY ORDNANCE

AND ALL KINDS OF HEAVY CASTINGS. Special attention paid to ROLLING MILL WORK, BLAST MACHINERY and RETORTS. REPAIRS attended to promptly.

As heretofore, the best materials will always be used at this Foundry.

Having disposed of our old stock, we are prepared, with NEW AND IMPROVED patterns, constructed under the supervision of Mr. Ramsey, to furnish NAIL MACHINES at short notice. no6:3

A. BRADLEY.....W. VANNOR.....J. S. BEALER

AETNA STOVE WORKS.

A. BRADLEY & CO

Manufacture every variety of

Cook, Parlor and Heating Stoves,

Among which are the celebrated EUREKA TROPIC and TALISMAN (Coal Stoves), FORANA, VETERAN, and IRONSIDES (Wood Cook stoves). Also manufacture

GRATES, GRATE FRONTS, &c.

Office and Warehouse, corner of Second and Wood streets, Pittsburgh. Entrance on Second Street. fe18:f60

DUQUESNE IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

HAILMAN, RAHM & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Iron, Nails, Springs, Axles

PLOUGH, SPRING AND A. B. STEEL, &c.

WAREHOUSE,

No. 77 Water Street.

PITTSBURGH.

au22:f3

HARDWARE.

B. WOLF, JR., & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Hardware & Cutlery.

Are now receiving large additions to our stock which is offered to Dealers at

EASTERN PRICES.

Corner Liberty and St. Clair Sts.,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

JARED M. BRUSH..........EDMUND D. BRUSH

JARED M. BRUSH & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Tanks

Sheet Iron Works, &c.

61 Penn St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

au10:v24

CENTRAL FOUNDRY

AND ROLL WORKS,

880 Penn Street.

BOLLMAN, BOYD & BAGALEY,

Chill Rolls, Mill Castings, Roll Lathes, &c

THOS. CARLIN,

FOURTH WARD FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS,

SANDUSKY STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA., manufacturer of ROLLING MILL AND MACHINE CASTINGS, SASH WEIGHTS, PULLEYS, of all sizes, GRATE BARS, WAGON BOXES, SHAFTING. LOOMS AND MACHINERY of all kinds, and make to order STEAM ENGINES, of all dimensions.

MANUFACTURERS.

A. GARRISON & CO.,

Pittsburgh Foundry,

MANUFACTURE AND KEEP ON HAND

GRATE FRONTS & FENDERS,

Furnace and Oven Frames

And Doors;

FURNACE BARS,

Cooking and Heating Stoves,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Office and Warehouse,

No. 209 Liberty Street.

GRAFF, BYERS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS

Bar, Hoop and Sheet Iron,

WROUGHT IRON

IRON WELDED TUBES FOR GAS, STEAM, WATER, &C.

ALSO,

OIL WELL TUBING,

Office, No. 98 Water Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

au29:e26

FORT PITT

BOILER, STILL AND TANK

WORKS.

CARROLL & SNYDER.

MANUFACTURERS OF

TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED, TUBULAR FIRE-BOX & CYLINDER STEAM BOILERS, OIL STILLS AND OIL TANKS, CHIMNEYS, BREECHING AND ASH PANS SETTLING PANS, SALT PANS AND CONDENSERS, STEAM PIPES, GASOMETERS, AND IRON BRIDGES, PRISON DOORS AND COAL SHUTES.

Office and Works corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty Streets.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to. au17:f89

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS.

LLOYD & BLACK,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Best Common, Refined Charcoal

AND

Juniata Bloom Iron.

MERCHANT BAR, ROUND & SQUARE IRON, HOOP, BAND, T and ANGLE IRON. BOILER PLATE, SHEET IRON. MOWER AND REAPER BARS. CYLINDER AND GUARD OR FINGER IRON. SMALL T RAILS, 20 and 16 lbs. to the yard, WROUGHT CHAIRS and SPIKES for same. FLAT RAILS, Punched and Countersunk. COAL SCREEN IRON. NAILS and SPIKES.

Warehouse and Office at the Works, GREENOUGH ST., (a continuation of First street,) adjoining the City Gas Works, Pittsburgh. au29:18

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.

ANDERSON, COOK & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO JONES, BOYD & CO.,)

Manufacturers of the best

REFINED CAST STEEL,

Square, Flat and Octagon, of all sizes; Saw Plates, Hoe, Fork and Sheet Cast Steel; Cast Steel for

REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES, STEEL PLOW WINGS, SPRINGS AXLES, CIRCULARS, &c., &c.

Cast and Common Plow & Spring Steel.

Office—Corner of First and Ross Streets, two blocks above the Monongahela House.

o:23:d

HUGH M. BOLE..........HUNTER ORR
JAMES NELSON..........A. B. BOLE

INDUSTRIAL WORKS.

HUGH. M. BOLE & CO.,

FOUNDERS,

Engine Builders and Machinists

Make to order Marine and Land Steam Engines of all sizes, warranted to give satisfaction.

Castings, of every description, made to order

JAMES NELSON, Sup't....A. B. BOLE, Foreman

Machine Shop, Cor. Point Alley & Duquesne Way. Foundry, Nos. 52 and 54 Third street.

y10:v98 PITTSBURGH, PA.

BLACK DIAMOND

STEEL WORKS.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

STEEL.

Office and Warehouse, 120, 122, 124 Second and 119 & 121 First Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

BERLIN FOUNDRY,

PRICE & SIMS,

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

No. 29 Wood Street

Manufacture and keep constantly on hand

Thimble, Skein & Pipe Boxes

WAGON BOXES, DOG IRONS, SUGAR KETTLES, HOLLOW WARE, And castings generally. au25:y4

MONT BLANC FOUNDRY,

Butler Street, Ninth Ward

OPPOSITE UNION IRON MILLS,

PITTSBURGH.

Rolling Mill and Bridge Castings,

THIMBLES SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES,

Machinery and Castings generally.

Orders promptly and carefully executed.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

EBBERT & MACKLIND.

oc15:128

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS.

MILLER, BARR & PARKIN,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BEST QUALITY CAST STEEL

Warranted Equal to any in the Market, either Imported or of Domestic Manufacture.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO FINE CAST AND DIE STEEL.

Office, 38 Wood Street,

IN ST. CHARLES HOTEL BUILDING.

PITTSBURGH, June 18th, 1867. ja19:d10

S. W. MORROW...JAS. B. BARNHILL...JAS. BLAIR

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.

MORROW, BARNHILL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Agitators Tanks, Salt Pans, Gasometers, Wrought Iron Bridges, Sheet Iron Work, &c., &c.

COR. LIBERTY AND SECOND STS.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY. 3y4:b4

ROBERT LEA,

MANUFACTURER OF

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS

Freight Hoisters

AND DOCTOR ENGINES.

Castings of all descriptions made to order

Corner of First and Ferry Streets,

ja5:r62 *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

PITTSBURGH IRON WORKS.

J. PAINTER & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Iron, Bucket, Tub and Trunk

HOOPS AND SHEETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA

IRON CITY MILLS.

ROGERS & BURCHFIELD

Manufacturers of

Refined, Charcoal, Juniata & Polis

SHEET IRON.

OFFICE AND WAR[illegible] NO. 99 MARKET

EVERSON, PRESTON & CO.,

PENNSYLVANIA

IRON WORKS.

Warehouse, Nos. 165 and 167 First St., opposite Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap24:d5

UNION ENTERPRISE FOUNDRY

WM. M. JOHNSTON,

Manufacturer of COOKING STOVES, ARCHES, GRATES, FENDERS, SASH WEIGHTS, and all kinds of HOLLOW WARE, CAR WHEELS and all kinds of MACHINERY CASTINGS, corner of WATSON and SHINGISS STREETS, foot of Fifth street extension, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after SUNDAY, October 13th, 1867, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniont'n.	7:00 A. M.	6:00 P. M.
Express " "	2:00 P. M.	10:00 A. M.
West Newton Accomod'n.	6:15 P. M.	8:35 A. M.
First McKeesport Accom.	11:00 A. M.	6:40 A. M.
Second " "	10:20 P. M.	7:05 P. M.
Braddock's " "	4:10 P. M.	5:45 P. M.
Sunday Church Train to and from West Newton	1:00 P. M.	10:00 A. M.

For Tickets apply to

J. B. KING, Agent

W. H. STOUT, Superintendent. oc9

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Running Through to Venango City.

Connecting with Trains East and West on the Warren and Franklin Railroad; also with the Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after MONDAY, 23d December 1867, the Passenger Trains will leave from and arrive at the Pittsburgh Depot, corner Canal and Pike streets, as follows:

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail to and from Ven. City.	7:00 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
Express " "	10:15 P. M.	5:45 P. M.
Brady's Bend Accommod'n.	1:45 P. M.	4:00 A. M.
First Soda Works Accom.	6:10 A. M.	[illegible]
Second Soda Works Accom.	5:00 P. M.	[illegible]
First Armstrong Accom'n.	6:00 A. M.	[illegible]
Second Armstrong Accom'n.	[illegible]	6:30 P. M.

Sunday Church Train leaves Soda Works at 8:10 a. m., arriving in Pittsburgh at 9:35 A. M. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 1:15 P. M., arriving at Soda Works at 2:55 P. M.

de27 H. [illegible], Supt.

1867. 1867.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W., AND CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

From November 25th, 1867, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, north side, Pittsburgh, city time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Ex.	2:13 a m	Chicago Ex.	1:45 a m
Cleveland Ex.	2:13 a m	Cleveland Ex.	1:45 a m
Erie & Ygn. Ex	6:13 a m	Chicago Ex.	10:08 a m
Cl. & Whg. M'l.	6:28 a m	Wheeling Ex.	11:03 a m
Chicago Mail	6:58 a m	Chicago Ex.	3:13 p m
Chicago Ex.	9:43 a m	Cl. & Whg. Ex.	4:03 p m
Pitts. & Cl. Ex. via Yngst'n	9:43 a m	Erie & Ygn Ex	6:13 p m
Cl. & Whg. Ex	2:13 p m	Chic. Ex.	6:58 p m
Chicago Ex.	2:28 p m	Cl. & Whg. Ex	7:18 p m
Wh. & Erie Ex.	4:23 p m	Pitts. & Cl. Ex. via Yngst'n.	1:28 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny	
N. Brit'n Ac.	8:18 a m	N. Brit'n Ac.	7:05 a m
Leetsdale "	10:18 a m	N. Brit'n "	8:28 a m
" "	11:58 a m	Wellsville "	[illegible]
Rochester "	1:38 p m	New Castle "	10:18 a m
Wellsv'le Acc.	3:48 p m	Leetsdale "	11:28 a m
Leetsdale Ac'n	5:08 p m	" "	1:10 p m
N. Brit'n "	5:38 p m	N. Brit'n "	3:44 p m
N. Brit'n "	6:28 p m	Leetsdale "	4:28 p m
Leetsdale "	10:48 p m	" "	5:38 p m

2:28 p. m. Chicago Express leaves daily. 10:08 a. m. Chicago Ex. arrives daily.

no26 F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Ag't.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI R. R.

PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after SUNDAY, December 8th, 1867, trains will leave and arrive at Union Depot as follows, Pittsburgh time:

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Mail Express	2:15 A. M.	3:15 P. M.
Fast Line	9:40 A. M.	7:55 P. M.
Fast Express	2:50 P. M.	1:55 A. M.
Mixed Way	6:10 A. M.	6:50 P. M.
McDonald's Acc. No. 1	11:10 A. M.	7:10 P. M.
Steubenville Accomod'n	3:55 P. M.	9:00 A. M.
McDonald's Acc. No. 2	5:10 P. M.	8:20 A. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Sunday Express leaves at 2:50 P. M., arriving in Cincinnati at 6:30 A. M. next morning.

Church Train leaves Sunday at 12:55 P. M.

The 9:40 A. M. Train leaves daily, Sunday and Monday excepted, arriving in Cincinnati at 9:30 the same evening, 8 HOURS IN ADVANCE OF ALL OTHER ROUTES.

No change of cars between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and but ONE change to St. Louis, Cairo, and the principal points West and Southwest.

When purchasing Tickets be sure and find the office of the

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI R. R.,

Union Depot, (south side.)

M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH, Ticket Agent.
S. F. SCULL, General Ticket Agent.
JOHN M. MILLER, G. W. Agent.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after NOVEMBER 1, 1867, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows:

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
Sharpsb'g No 1	6:25 A. M.	Mail	6:50 A. M.
Freeport No. 1	8:15 A. M.	Freeport No. 1	9:05 A. M.
Express	10:10 A. M.	Sharpsb'g No 1	11:20 A. M.
Sharps'g No 2	1:25 P. M.	Express	1:50 P. M.
Freeport No. 2	4:15 P. M.	Harmersv'e Ac	3:50 P. M.
Mail	6:05 P. M.	Freeport No. 2	6:50 P. M.
Harmersv'e Ac	7:10 P. M.	Sharps'g No. 2	7:50 P. M.

Above trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at 7:40 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 1:20 P. M. and arrive at Allegheny Junction at 3:45 P. M.

Commutation Tickets—For sale in packages of Twenty, between Allegheny City, Chestnut street, Herr's, Bennett's, Pine Creek, Etna and Sharpsburg, and good only on the trains stopping at Stations specified on tickets.

The train leaving Allegheny City at 6:50 a. m. makes direct connection at Freeport with Walker's Line of Stages for Butler and Hannahstown.

Through Tickets may be purchased at the Office, No. 3 St. Clair Street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.

For further information apply to JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent, Federal Street Depot.

The Western Pennsylvania Railroad will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS in value. All baggage exceeding this amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

de5 EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Sup't, Altoona, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

On and after OCTOBER 6th, 1867, Trains will arrive and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty Sts., as follows:

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
Mail Train	1:50 a m	Day Express	2:40 a m
Fast Line	1:55 a m	Wall's No. 1	6:00 a m
Wall's No. 1	6:25 a m	Mail Train	6:30 a m
Brinton No. 1	7:50 a m	Wall's No. 2	9:25 a m
Wall's No. 2	8:20 a m	*Cincin'ti Ex.	11:05 a m
Cincinnati Ex.	9:10 a m	Wall's No. 3	11:25 a m
Johnstown Ac.	10:10 a m	Johnstown Ac.	2:50 p m
Phila. Express	1:50 p m	Wall's No. 4	3:50 p m
Wall's No. 3	1:50 p m	Phila. Ex.	4:20 p m
Wall's No. 4	3:50 p m	Wall's No. 5	5:50 p m
Wall's No. 5	5:50 p m	Wall's No. 6	6:05 p m
Wall's No. 6	7:00 p m	Fast Line	7:20 p m
Altoona Accom and Emigrant train	10:50 p m	Wall's No. 7	10:50 p m

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:45 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m. and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:00 p. m.

*Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

Philadelphia Express and the Altoona Accommodation and Emigrant Train arrive daily. Cincinnati Express arrives daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

For further information apply to

W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NEW EXPRESS ROUTE

TO THE

OIL REGIONS!

Completion of the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

On and after MONDAY, December 23d, the trains on the road will run through to Venango City, opposite Oil City.

The Adams Express Company,

Having facilities on all passenger trains, will be prepared to do a general EXPRESS FORWARDING BUSINESS by this Direct Route between Pittsburgh and the Oil Regions. Messengers leave twice daily for Oil City and all intermediate points.

RATES REDUCED.

For particulars, inquire of

GEORGE BINGHAM,

de27:d2 AGENT.

SMOKY HILL ROUTE

UNION PACIFIC

RAILWAY,

EASTERN DIVISION.

THE SHORTEST AND MOST RELIABLE ROUTE from the East to points in

COLORADO, NEVADA,
CALIFORNIA, UTAH,
ARIZONA, WASHINGTON,
NEW MEXICO, IDAHO,
OREGON.

Two trains leave State Line and Leavenworth daily, (Sundays excepted,) on the arrival of trains of Pacific Railroad from St. Louis, and Hannibal and St. Jo Railroad from Quincy, connecting at Lawrence, Topeka and Wamego with Stages for all points in Kansas. At end of track west of Ellsworth with the UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY'S DAILY LINE OF OVERLAND MAIL AND EXPRESS COACHES FOR

DENVER, SALT LAKE,

AND ALL POINTS IN THE TERRITORIES, and with SANDERSON'S TRI-WEEKLY LINE OF COACHES for Fort Union, Bent's Fort, Taos, Albuquerque, Santa Fe, and all points in Arizona and New Mexico.

With the recent additions of rolling stock and equipment, and the arrangements made with responsible Overland Transportation Lines from its western terminus, this road now offers unequalled facilities for the transmission of freight to the Far West.

Tickets for sale at all the principal offices in the United States and Canadas.

Be sure and ASK FOR TICKETS VIA THE SMOKY HILL ROUTE, UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY, EASTERN DIVISION.

A. ANDERSON,
General Superintendent.

J. H. WEBSTER,
General Freight and Ticket Agent.

STEAMSHIPS.

STEAM TO AND FROM

LIVERPOOL & QUEENSTOWN, Ireland,

TWICE A WEEK.

THE INMAN LINE,

Sailing EVERY SATURDAY—EVERY WEDNESDAY—carrying U. S. Mails. Tickets sold to and from Ireland, England, Scotland, Germany and France. Apply at the Company's office.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr.,

Exclusive Agent to Book Cabin Passenger

54 FIFTH STREET,

Adams Express Office, Pittsburgh, Pa.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Nov. 22d, 1867.

NOTICE.—In pursuance of a resolution of Councils, adopted the 14th inst., I hereby notify all persons whose fire hydrant stop cocks project above the level of the pavement to have the same lowered to said level, within ten days from the date of the publication of this notice, otherwise they will be broken off in accordance with the terms of said resolution.

THOMAS McGRAW,

no22:h51 Street Commissioner